

FBIS

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ASEAN MEETING IN JAKARTA

Abe on Kampuchea Settlement

BK131510 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Japan says it is ready to finance various activities aimed at realizing peace in Kampuchea on the basis of the ASEAN peace concept and is also prepared to provide assistance for the rebuilding of Indochinese countries following the realization of peace there. This was stated by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in Jakarta today at the opening of a meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers and the six dialogue partners -- the United States, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, and the EEC.

At the meeting, Shintaro Abe repeated Japan's full support for the ASEAN peace proposal which was announced at the United Nations and is known as the 21 September 1983 Kampuchean Independence Appeal. Shintaro Abe said that at a time when a part of the Vietnamese force was being withdrawn from western Kampuchea bordering on Thailand, Japan was prepared to contribute to the financing of multinational troop operations which would later be created in security zones. He also said that Japan was prepared to provide humanitarian aid to Kampuchean staying in the security zones.

Japanese Proposal Welcomed

BK130149 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jul 84 p 3

[By Somphong Kitinaradorn]

[Text] Jakarta, Indonesia -- ASEAN and the United States yesterday welcomed the three-point proposal announced by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on the Kampuchean problem during the first day of the post-ministerial meeting, a spokesman of the Japanese delegation said.

Head of the Southeast Asia Division of the Japanese Foreign Ministry S. Noburo told reporters after the Six-Plus-Six session that the Japanese initiative was designed to keep the Kampuchean issue alive and "substantiate ASEAN positions in the joint appeal on Kampuchea," and "add credibility to the ASEAN joint appeal."

The three-point proposal announced in the Six-Plus-Six session involves Japanese commitment in concrete terms in various stages envisaged in the ASEAN joint appeal, issued last September by the ASEAN foreign ministers, calling for partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea on the territorial basis beginning with a pull-out from westernmost Kampuchea. The joint appeal envisages safety zones in the evacuated areas and the introduction of peace-keeping forces in the zones followed by a flow of humanitarian assistance from the international community into the safety zones for Kampuchean refugees. It also calls for an international conference on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Kampuchea following the completion of the gradual Vietnamese troops withdrawal.

According to Abe's statement to the meeting, released in a news conference after the meeting, Japan will be prepared to:

-- Make a contribution in bearing the expenses for peace-keeping activities and provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees in the safety zones, after the completion of the first stage of partial withdrawal.

-- Provide personnel and facilities, including means of transportation, for election supervisions to be held under international supervision following the completion of all Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea. [sentence as published]

-- Provide economic assistance to the three Indochinese countries following the realization of peace in Kampuchea.

Noburo said that Japan could not afford to send a peace-keeping force into Kampuchea because the Japanese Constitution prohibits the government from sending any force overseas.

The Japanese spokesman said that Abe's announcement was welcome in responding speeches by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on behalf of ASEAN foreign ministers, by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and by other foreign ministers.

He said that Japan had not informed Vietnam or any of the Indochinese states of the proposal before the announcement and did not intend to do so. "It's just an expression of our stand and all will know about the proposal following the announcement," he said.

Noburo also said that Japan had not yet any plan to post an ambassador to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk on grounds that the contacts between the Japanese Government and the coalition government through the Japanese Embassies in Bangkok and Beijing were already effective. "And, so far Malaysia has been the only ASEAN country that has accredited an ambassador to CGDK," he added.

Abe also announced in the meeting that Japan will contribute to the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] for the general programmes for Indochinese refugees an amount about the same as its contribution last year, about half of the UNHCR's budget. Japan also decided to increase food aid for Indochinese refugees on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier over the amount for last year, Abe said.

It has just recently decided to provide, through the UNBRO/WFP, [United Nations Border Relief Organization/World Food Program] canned fish worth about U.S. \$2.8 million and intends to provide Thai rice worth about U.S. \$10 million, Abe said in his statement.

Tolentino Address

HK131558 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Jul 84 p 7

["The following is the statement of Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo M. Tolentino at the opening the other day of the ASEAN Foreign Minister Meeting in Jakarta"]

[Text] This is the first meeting that I am privileged to attend as the minister of foreign affairs of the Philippines. It is fitting that it should be an ASEAN ministerial meeting. For while our national effort must now be concentrated in resolving critical domestic economic issues, we find it equally self-evident that any progress on our domestic front must be achieved in the context of continued interaction and cooperation on a regional basis with our ASEAN neighbors.

It is to the Philippines interest, as a developing country in Southeast Asia which seeks to create a balanced and modern agro-industrial economy, to coordinate closely with its ASEAN partners on a continuing strategy which aims to achieve the following objectives:

- 1) The establishment of arrangements which would stabilize and improve the prices of ASEAN's primary commodity exports in the markets of its industrialized partners;
- 2) The enlargement of the ASEAN countries share in the production and trade of goods in which they have comparative advantage;
- 3) A reversal of protectionist trends by the industrialized nations, and the lowering of trade barriers and further liberalization by them of trading under GATT;
- 4) A greater transfer of resources, scientific know-how and technology to the developing nations in the region, as the industrialized states move on to develop their more highly sophisticated industries and technologies; and
- 5) The safeguarding of the patrimony, the agricultural lands, mineral, and maritime resources of the ASEAN nations, while they pursue interdependent trade and economic relationships with other countries in the region and in the world.

Thus we feel it is important that ASEAN continue to press the developed countries for increased commitment and more concrete movement toward the realization of the integrated programme on commodities, including its catalytic financing facility, the common fund. We must urgently call for a lowering of interest rates, for increased flows of official development assistance and private capital to developing countries, and for more reasonable credit terms.

In ASEAN's yearly dialogues with its industrialized partners and in other fora, there has been an acknowledgement of the direct linkages and causal relationship between economic growth and development on the one hand, and, integrative factors of international trade and commodities and financial monetary issues on the other, the Philippines continues to hope for the speedy implementation of the commitments to hasten the dismantling of import tariffs and to reduce protectionism which have been made by the industrialized nations at the 1982 GATT ministerial meeting, at the Williamsburg Summit, at UNCTAD VI, and more recently, at an informal meeting of the group of four in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the London summit. Thus far, we have found the reality of these pledges different from the rhetoric.

The developed market economy countries, it is said, are now on the road to economic recovery. We read encouraging reports of improvements in their balance of trade and payments position diminishing unemployment figures and rising growth rates. We watch these developments with rising expectations because of global prosperity is, after all, indivisible. Yet we see the developing world lagging behind. Lacking the financial underpinnings and reserve resources of the richer countries, the adverse effects of the world-wide recession on the developing countries still persist. For a number of them, the external debt burden has traumatized their economies, negating even their modest advances in terms of increased export earnings.

We hope that the ASEAN can forge a common determined stand on the debt problems of the developing states. We must continue to press our developed-country partners for greater trade liberalization, for them to open up their markets to the products of the developing countries.

Finally, we should continue to press the developed countries to show a more serious concern for the development needs of countries of the Third World by ensuring a more free, less restrictive transfer of technology. For it is axiomatic that for as long as the countries of the so-called "South" continue to lack the technology necessary for development, those countries will remain disadvantages in the fast changing world of high technology.

The post ministerial meeting this year will undoubtedly reflect an increasing interest in the Pacific region. Ideas and proposals for Pacific cooperation have been advanced from time to time, possibly motivated by a number of interests, ranging from the exploitation of food, mineral, marine and seabed resources in the Pacific, an interest in rationalizing energy policies, the laying of a new network of transport and communications and a renewed interest in the security of the region.

Such ideas and proposals and their implications are of such moment as to require careful study and deliberation by ASEAN. It seems to us, however, that these ideas and proposals would be of greater pertinence and interest to the developing states of ASEAN if greater progress were achieved on the trade, commodity and other issues that have been the subject of yearly discussions between them and their Pacific dialogue partners.

The report of the ASEAN task force is in the agenda of this annual meeting. I am happy to note, on the one hand, that our ASEAN officials have reached consensus on a good number of the task force's recommendations. I hope that we can all agree to immediately proceed to implement these recommendations. On the other hand, consensus has been lacking with respect to a number of important, substantive recommendations of the task force. My delegation hopes that such recommendations can be left open for further study, consultation and consideration. We say this because, irrevocably committed as we all are to the continued existence of ASEAN and to the strengthening of economic cooperation within the organization, we cannot, indeed, we must not be content to rest on the status quo, for to do so would be to render ASEAN progressively unresponsive to the needs of its members, and to the even more exacting demands of the rapidly changing world in which we live.

The ASEAN states are signatories to the Convention on the Law of Sea. Some of us have already ratified the agreement. While the convention raises certain issues, the Philippines perceives it is an opportunity to resolve, through negotiations, existing problems related to maritime boundaries and off-shore claims. It is the Philippines' intention to enter into peaceful negotiations on these problems. A successful resolution of these issues could very well lead to closer future cooperation among the member-states of ASEAN on the management and protection of their 200-mile exclusive economic zones, and on the conversion and exploitation of their fishery and other resources.

The Asia-Pacific region continues to be a geographic locus where the interest of four powerful nations, those of the United States, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and Japan intersect. In our own ASEAN sub-region we find a wide variety of food, agricultural, mineral, marine and human resources, substantial portions of which remain untapped. The ASEAN, two of whose members are archipelagic states, is essentially a gift of the sea. As such, it remains sensitive to sea power at a time when the seas have become indivisible and when existing conflicts in the Gulf, in the Indian Ocean and in Southeast Asia, have made the power equilibrium in our area and in adjoining regions, uneasy and unstable.

In this age of interdependence, states can no longer afford to seek shelter behind the outmoded concept that distance from conflict confers security, looking beyond Southeast Asia, therefore, ASEAN shares with the rest of the international community a common concern in finding early resolutions to all conflicts, particularly those in Afghanistan, the Middle East, the Gulf, and southern Africa. Unless contained and settled, these disputes risk accelerating the superpower naval rivalry in the Indian Ocean and surrounding seas, which in turn would diminish overall global security to the detriment of all nations.

The establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia remains an objective of ASEAN. The foundations for such a zone must rest on the members' strict adherence to the rule of law, on their absolute respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each member-state and their renunciation of the use of threat of the use of force in the conduct of their interstate relations. This is part of the reason for the persistent call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and for the exercise by the Kampuchean people of their right to self-determination. Short of this, countries which have achieved an edge, in military power in Southeast Asia would tend to advance arguments on the imperatives of forward defense to justify the use of military force in resolving their conflicts with weaker neighbors.

Various proposals have been advanced in an effort to persuade Vietnam and other parties involved in the conflict to negotiate a peaceful political to the Kampuchean problem. That the Kampuchean situation remains at an impassive five years after the invasion reveals the recalcitrance of the power which, having taken military action to resolve a conflict, Kampuchea finds no final solutions to the issues that precipitated the hostilities, making an unraveling of the Kampuchean conundrum is made even more difficult by previous and current historical, racial and politico-strategic factors which underlie it. But we must persist in the search for a peaceful coalition. We must continue to consult with the leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. For in the final analysis, it is the survival of the people and national of Kampuchea, their hope for peace infreedom, which must determine the options and directions that we are to take as we seek an end to the war which continues to destabilize all of Southeast Asia.

Today, we call an acceleration of the race in arms by big and middle powers in the region, whose interest it is to equip themselves with the most modern and sophisticated of arms in an effort to reduce their vulnerability to the strategies of containment and countercontainment which they perceive are in process and an anticipation of possibility, no matter how remove it may seem at present, of their having to wage two front wars in the future. It is not to ASEAN's interest to see an intensification in Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Soviet hostilities or a further polarization in the region's power politics.

It is through a movement toward a measure of detente between these adversary powers that prospects may be enhanced for the realization of a durable peace in Kampuchea and for the achievement of stability in Southeast Asia.

We view with concern the unfortunate deterioration in the relations of the superpowers and the suspension of their talks on the reduction of nuclear arms. It is to ASEAN's interest to encourage diplomatic moves toward a resumption of the most vital of negotiations of our time, as well as to support initiatives that could lead to agreement banning the militarization of outer space. For the extensive development and deployment of strategic weapons, as well as anti-ballistic and antisatellite weapons to be used or stationed in outer space, not only places but also threatens to destroy all the economic, scientific, intellectual and artistic achievements of our civilization, whether these be in the East or in the West.

Meeting With EEC

BK121521 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila says that future of ASEAN-EEC economic relations will grow brighter because of the economic recovery in advanced countries, including the EEC countries. He said this in Jakarta today when he opened the ASEAN-EEC meeting. The improving economic condition should enable the EEC to further increase its economic ties with developing countries.

On Kampuchea, Sitthi Sawetsila recalled that the EEC supported ASEAN's moves toward solving the Kampuchean problem, including applying economic pressure on Vietnam so that the latter is willing to negotiate.

Chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers Peter Barry said that indications of economic improvement in Western industrial countries have aroused hopes among Third World countries that they can free themselves from the influence of recession. He also touched on the debt of Third World countries, which was discussed at the recent summit of industrial countries in London.

In the political field, Peter Barry noted the Kampuchean and Afghan problems which remained unsolved. He said that the situations in the two countries were a source of refugee problems which he termed a tragedy of mankind. The EEC would continue to provide assistance to overcome the problems.

The vice chairman of the European Community Commission in charge of foreign affairs, Wilhelm Haferkamp, also expressed confidence in the brightening future of ASEAN-EEC relations. According to Haferkamp, the European market was quite open to ASEAN commodities, growing from 25 percent in 1973 to 41 percent in 1984, while the EEC imported 33 percent of its textile goods from ASEAN countries, compared with 18 and 4.3 percent respectively for the United States and Japan. It was the opinion of the vice chairman of the European Community Commission that it was necessary to find new ways of further developing ASEAN-EEC cooperation. The ASEAN-EEC meeting ended this afternoon after discussing matters relating to stepping up economic cooperation, debts of developing countries, and global negotiations.

ASEAN Ministers Meet Hayden

BK130612 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The six ASEAN foreign ministers held talks with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in Jakarta this morning. Speaking to open the meeting, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie stressed the importance of personal relations between the citizens of ASEAN and Australia. ASEAN's younger generation is expected to have an opportunity to study at various universities in Australia because through this educational process a bridge strengthening ASEAN-Australia bilateral relations will be built. Minister Ghazali expressed confidence that these educational programs will constitute a useful investment for the future of the two regions.

Meanwhile, Bill Hayden reiterated the Australian Government's policy of accepting students from ASEAN countries. On trade, he reaffirmed that during 1982-83, trade volume stood at almost \$3.5 billion. Australia also encourages contacts and exchanges of views between entrepreneurs for the two regions. Minister Hayden also said that in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean problem, which was also discussed during this morning's meeting between ASEAN and Australia, Australia will always hold consultations with ASEAN. He stated that Australia will continue to extend humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean refugees. The six ASEAN foreign ministers will continue to hold separate meetings with the foreign ministers of Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States this afternoon. A joint press conference is scheduled for this evening to explain the outcome of the 2-day meeting between ASEAN and its dialogue partners in Jakarta.

More Access to Japan Market Urged

OW131107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 13 Jul 84

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Jakarta, July 13 KYODO -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) urged Japan Friday to lower its tariff and nontariff barriers to help ASEAN countries increase their exports to the Japanese market and correct the current trade imbalance. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said at the outset of an ASEAN-Japan post ministerial conference ASEAN wants more Japanese investment to accelerate economic development in Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

"On this occasion," Mokhtar said in an opening statement, "I would like to stress the ASEAN need for trained and skilled people, which is a prerequisite in the attainment of rapid economic development." His proposal to work toward development of human resources won the endorsement of ASEAN's five dialogue partners during their annual meeting at the ASEAN Secretariat building Thursday.

Responding to the Mokhtar initiative, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told him and other ASEAN foreign ministers the semigovernmental Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is prepared to hold a symposium in Japan on the subject, possibly next April. Abe noted that construction of human resources centers in five of the six ASEAN countries will be finished next spring and the Okinawa International Center, a liaison center, will open in April. Brunei joined ASEAN in January. The Japanese leader also notified his ASEAN counterparts that Japan is ready to host the second Japan-ASEAN economic ministers conference in Tokyo, probably in June.

Japanese officials insisted the Tokyo meeting is being arranged at the request of ASEAN which issued a joint communique on Tuesday stressing that the conference, the first since November 1979, "should concentrate on economic relations between ASEAN and Japan with a view to resolving the existing economic problems and further enhancing the close cooperation." Japanese experts on the ASEAN market in Tokyo have said ASEAN had been reluctant to hold the second meeting because the Southeast Asian countries felt Japan would not make any drastic trade concessions to rectify the trade imbalance, which came to roughly 1 billion dollars in Japan's favor in 1983.

Mokhtar, speaking on behalf of other ASEAN foreign ministers, sought Japan's aid in research and development to enable ASEAN to cope with the falling prices of tin and natural rubber. Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia account for over 95 percent of Japan's total natural rubber and tin imports, according to Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry statistics.

Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan asked Japan to remove nontariff barriers and simplify standard and certification systems. Specifically, Dhanabalan urged the Japanese to simplify Japanese industrial standard [JIS] which he complained "is complex and is hindering exports to Japan." Foreign Minister Abe countered that the JIS system is respected by many of Japan's trading partners, ministry officials reported.

As for the ASEAN request to cut tariffs on plywood and other forest products, Abe explained the sluggish demand in Japan due to the depressed housing industry. Japanese officials said Abe called on ASEAN member states to make their own efforts to promote exports to the Japanese market. Japan's accumulative investment in five of ASEAN countries came to 11,628 million dollars at the end of March [word indistinct].

Japan's official development assistance (ODA) in 1983 topped more than 700 million dollars, accounting for roughly 30 percent of the total Japanese oda, compared with 684 million dollars in 1982. Officials said Abe briefed the ASEAN ministers on global situations such as East-West relations, Soviet-Japanese ties and the Iran-Iraq war.

ASEAN, Partners End Talks

OW131405 Tokyo KYODO in English 1345 GMT 13 Jul 84

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Jakarta, July 13 KYODO -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its dialogue partners failed to find a solution to help end Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea after two days of talks Friday. Summing up an annual expanded foreign ministers meeting, Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja urged patience in dealing with the Kampuchean problem and told a joint news conference: you can't really set a time frame for a negotiated settlement.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz flatly ruled out the possibility of restoring diplomatic relations with Vietnam unless Hanoi provides the United States with a full accounting of Americans missing in action from the Vietnam war and withdraws its troops from Kampuchea. The Reagan administration has no plans to reestablish diplomatic ties with Vietnam, he said while these problems are still outstanding.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan told Japanese reporters before the joint press conference he asked ASEAN to drastically improve the investment climate if its six member countries want further Japanese private investment. He said Japan will be hosting the second ASEAN-Japan economic ministers meeting in Tokyo in June next year to strengthen economic relations. But he did not say what kind of trade concessions Japan would make before or after the proposed conference, the first since 1979.

On Kampuchea, Abe said Japan's longstanding policy is to continue supporting the ASEAN line and extend financial aid to refugees. Unlike in the Iran-Iraq war on which Tokyo maintains a neutral stand, he said, the options Japan can take in the Kampuchean issue are limited. The Japanese foreign minister said his three-stage Kampuchean peace proposal was well received by the six-member ASEAN and its dialogue partners.

Commenting on debates on the Kampuchean question during Thursday's plenary session and a series of talks between ASEAN and five Pacific Basin states and the European Community Thursday and Friday, Mokhtar said ASEAN will continue to pursue peace in Kampuchea in principle to our proposal.

The 17-year-old ASEAN is made up of host Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei, which became its sixth member in January. Its dialogue partners are the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the EC. During the plenary session and separate meetings that followed, the ASEAN foreign ministers voiced concern over U.S. high interest rates, asked Japan to open up its market wider to imports and agreed on the development of human resources, in addition to the Kampuchean debate.

Mokhtar pointed out during the joint news conference ASEAN does not restrict benefit opportunities to be created by pacific economic cooperation with its dialogue partners.

Foreign Minister Abe, speaking on the same subject during the joint news conference said ASEAN and Japan and five other dialogue partners pledged to start from where we can such as human resources development.

When asked about high U.S. interest rates, Shultz replied: We in the United States want to see them lower and said the American market is open to imports. Protectionism is a problem all over the world, he said and accused countries critical of American trade policy of depriving their consumers of the chance to buy U.S. and other foreign products at cheaper prices.

Press Conference Held

BK131412 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] A 2-day dialogue meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from five Pacific countries and an EEC representative ended in Jakarta today. Speaking at a press conference at the ASEAN Secretariat building in Jakarta today, which was attended by the 11 foreign ministers, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, in reply to press questions, said that ASEAN's approach toward the Kampuchean problem had been explained to the world. Since Vietnam did not give any response, ASEAN believed that it was unnecessary to take new steps toward solving the Kampuchea problem at least until the opening of the UN General Assembly meeting. He said that people should be careful about Vietnamese attempts to abuse the benevolence of countries like Australia, to solve the Kampuchean problem.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in reply to press questions regarding trade protectionism in his country, said that his country was quite open to ASEAN textile exports. The volume of textile goods imported by his country had increased of late, causing a reaction among domestic industrial circles. Therefore, Shultz said, it was true that there existed restrictions in the marketing of textile goods in the United States.

Commenting on Shultz's statement, Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan hoped that industrial countries would further open their markets to ASEAN products. The foreign ministers from 11 countries are scheduled to attend a dinner hosted by Vice President Umar Wiradhadikusumah and his wife at the state palace in Jakarta this evening.

Vice President Hosts Dinner

BK131602 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Vice President Umar Wiradhadikusumah has said that ASEAN is a successful cooperation grouping of developing countries and has become a factor which is taken into account in international politics, a factor which, the vice president said, gives us sufficient reason to be proud. On the other hand, he added, it also means that a greater burden and responsibility had been put on ASEAN's shoulders to make a maximum contribution to world peace. Vice President Umar Wiradhadikusumah said this at dinner in the State Palace this evening in honor of participants of the 17th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting and the meeting with dialogue countries. He said that what ASEAN has achieved in the past sufficiently convinced advanced countries that ASEAN was a fitting partner with which to struggle for a world condition more in conformity with the aspirations of humanity. The vice president said it was not easy to attain a consensus that would meet the wishes of 21 countries spread over the world -- namely, ASEAN and its dialogue countries -- having different cultural and historical backgrounds. Nevertheless, having a firm determination to attain world peace and prosperity, efforts toward this direction will continue and certainly bring progress, he added.

The dinner, hosted by Vice President Umar Wirahadikusmah and his wife at the State Palace in honor of the participants of the 17th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting and the meeting with dialogue countries, was also attended by members of the Development Cabinet IV.

TOLENTINO, ABE DISCUSS PHILIPPINE-JAPAN TRADE

OW140357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Jakarta, July 14 KYODO -- Philippines Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino proposed Saturday the creation of a joint Japan-Philippines trade committee to rectify the trade imbalance and promote exports to Japan. In a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Tolentino also called on Tokyo to take flexible trade policies to facilitate Filipino exports to the Japanese market.

Abe promised to study the request to set up a joint trade committee, but noted various official and private channels already existed to deal with bilateral trade relations, a Japanese official said. The foreign minister also told Tolentino the Philippines is one of the major beneficiaries of Japan's preferential duties program, the official told reporters after the meeting.

The new Filipino foreign minister predicted that the Manila government would reach agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a salvation package to get the country out of a 24.8 billion dollars debt.

Abe refuted the Filipino criticism that Japan is discriminating against the Philippines in connection with tariffs on plywood imports from the United States and Southeast Asian countries like the Philippines and Indonesia. The Philippines is urging Japan to expand imports of such primary products as bananas and pineapples to correct the trade imbalance which came to 439 million dollars in Japan's favor.

ANZUS COUNCIL MEETING OPENS 'WITH UNCERTAINTY'

BK160645 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The (?33d) Council of the ANZUS defense alliance has opened in the New Zealand capital, Wellington, with uncertainty over the incoming New Zealand government's policy on visits by nuclear-powered American warships. Labor policy is to ban nuclear-powered and armed warships from New Zealand ports. The United States and Australia have already expressed concern that such a ban could affect ANZUS.

Leaders of the American, Australian, and New Zealand delegations emerged from the first session without commenting on the progress of the talks. New Zealand is represented by the outgoing Muldoon government, not that of Labor leader Mr David Lange, who won last Saturday's election. But the prime minister-elect has arranged private meetings tomorrow with the American secretary of state, officials, and the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS [AAP] says Mr Hayden declined to say whether the issue of ships' visit had been raised during the opening 2-hour session of the ANZUS Council. AAP says diplomatic sources suggested the matter might not even arise in formal discussions but would be dealt with bilaterally.

FISHING TALKS TO RESUME WITH USSR 16 JUL

OW140401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 14 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union will resume working-level fishery talks here starting Monday, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. The talks through Friday, are a follow-up of the first talks held in Moscow between May 28 and June 1 after the salmon fishing talks. The meetings will focus on the pending Soviet-proposed new fishery agreement replacing the existing one signed in 1978, ministry officials said.

In the first round, the Soviet Foreign Ministry proposed to terminate the 1978 pact by the end of 1984. During that round, Moscow also proposed a new draft pact which calls for a ban on salmon fishing in open seas and for establishing a joint fishery committee, the officials said. The Japanese side will be represented by Takehiro Togo, deputy director general of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. The Soviet side is headed by Vyacheslav Konstantinovich Zilanov, head of external fishery negotiations.

EXPELLED BUSINESSMAN RETURNS TO TOKYO FROM USSR

OW140439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0514 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 14 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry postpone questioning, scheduled for Saturday, of a Japanese businessman expelled Friday from the Soviet Union on charges of spying at Soviet military facilities, ministry officials said. Takashi Kuriyama, 34, an employee of Kokusai Koeki, a trading firm, returned to Tokyo Friday after being released from a week-long detention by Soviet authorities. The officials said the questioning was postponed for sometime as the company's president informed that Kuriyama was tired.

The Tokyo government denied all charges against the businessman when the Soviet Foreign Ministry summoned a Japanese Embassy official in Moscow and lodged a formal protest. The Japanese officials said they would, however, investigate the case in view of the fact that the Soviet Government had taken such a formal action, considered unusually serious. Kuriyama was caught July 6 at the airport of Khmel'nitskiy City in possession of what the Soviets called material evidence of his spying activities, including portable computer equipment.

ACCUSED BULGARIAN DIPLOMAT LEAVES FOR HOME

OW150753 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- A Bulgarian diplomat accused by the Tokyo government of industrial espionage left Japan for home Sunday. According to official sources, the Foreign Ministry had been asking the Bulgarian Embassy that the second secretary, whose name was withheld, leave the country "voluntarily" as soon as possible. The diplomat allegedly tried to obtain secrets of Japan's advanced bio-technology in such fields as genetic engineering and mass cultivation of cells from leading Japanese firms.

The Bulgarian, 37, his wife and child, were escorted by two embassy officials when they appeared at New Tokyo International Airport shortly before noon. Some 10 Japanese plainclothesmen were present. The family boarded an Aeroflot flight for Moscow. From there, informed sources said, they will head for Sofia. According to the official sources, the second secretary had been monitored by police since his arrival in Tokyo in July 1979 because Japanese security authorities believed he was a member of Bulgaria's National Security Department (DS).

Further on Deported Diplomat

OW160125 Tokyo KYODO In English 0111 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 16 KYODO -- A Bulgarian diplomat, who was accused of trying to obtain secret information on Japan's biotechnology industry, was heading for Sofia via Moscow Monday. According to an announcement by the Foreign Ministry and police Sunday night, Orlin Popivanov, a second secretary at the Bulgarian Embassy in Tokyo, had engaged in espionage activities after he came to Japan in July 1979. The 37-year-old diplomat approached biotechnology experts and demand secret data, the announcement said.

The diplomat arrived in Moscow Sunday by an Aeroflot plane and reportedly told reporters, I can't say anything about that (the charges). Popivanov, accompanied by his wife and daughter, had booked passage on a Monday morning flight for Sofia, UPI reported.

The diplomat contacted Japanese collaborators usually at high-class restaurants in downtown districts of Tokyo like Ginza, Shinjuku and Akasaka, the sources said. Police videotaped some of the contact scenes as firm evidence they said.

Police believed some information was actually passed to the Bulgarian. One of the targets was fermentation technique -- a field where Japan has an edge internationally. Bulgaria is also known for its knowledge in lactic fermentation as a leading yogurt producer. Among the information Popivanov obtained was that on glucose isomerase, a Japanese-developed enzyme which converts grape sugar into fruit sugar, informed sources said.

Popivanov's departure from Japan came five days after the Foreign Ministry summoned a Bulgarian Embassy official and demanded that the secretary undergo police questioning. The embassy refused the request citing diplomatic privilege, according to the police sources. Popivanov apparently chose to leave Japan voluntarily rather than being expelled. Japanese security authorities once considered expelling the diplomat as persona non grata, but refrained from taking the action out of diplomatic considerations, an informed source said.

Embassy Denies Allegations

OW160834 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 16 KYODO -- The Bulgarian Embassy here declared Monday "allegations against a Bulgarian diplomat to obtain (Japanese) technology is groundless and unfounded." The embassy issued a statement and said it flatly rejects the allegations. "The activities of the Bulgarian representatives, their contacts with different companies and persons have never been out of the framework of their official duties," the statement said.

The Bulgarian Embassy said Popivanov returned to Bulgaria for personal reasons. The embassy denied reports the diplomat refused to accept a Japanese request to undergo police questioning.

FAMILIES TO HOLD SHIPBOARD SERVICE FOR KAL DEAD

OW131221 Tokyo KYODO In English 1216 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 13 KYODO -- A group of 150 Japanese whose kin were killed in the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner will hold a memorial service aboard a ship on the first anniversary of the tragedy September 1. A group spokesman said the Soviet Union has notified through the Foreign Ministry that it will favorably deal with its request to hold such a service at sea north of Japan where the plane was downed, killing all 269 people on board.

FISHING BOAT ARRESTED IN NORTH KOREAN WATERS

OW160557 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Kanazawa, Ishikawa Pref., July 16 KYODO -- A Japanese squid fishing vessel was seized by North Korea early Monday morning while in operation within the country's exclusive economic zone in the Sea of Japan. The 99.97-ton Shinyu Maru No. 77 is now being taken to the North Korean port city of Chongjin, the maritime safety office here said. An MSA spokesman said six men are aboard the ship.

In the past, North Korea allowed Japanese fishermen to operate within its territorial waters, but a private fishery agreement between Japan and North Korea expired in June 1982. There are no diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang.

GOVERNMENT, ROK SIGN RICE REPAYMENT AGREEMENT

OW140311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 14 KYODO -- South Korea will supply Japan with 150,000 tons of unpolished rice by September under an agreement signed Saturday by the two governments, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry announced. A ministry spokesman said that South Korea will be repaying part of some 500,000 tons of rice Japan loaned the country in 1969-70. The arrangement has been made to help ease a possible supply shortage of rice for use to produce soy, cracker and other processed foods, he said.

The rice import has drawn angry reaction from Japanese farmers who have for years been advised by the government to cut back their rice production. The first shipment of Korean rice will arrive in Japan possibly late next week, the spokesman said.

VIETNAM BRIEFED ON ASEAN PEACE PROPOSAL

OW131419 Tokyo KYODO in English 1408 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi, July 13 KYODO -- Japan explained its fresh Kampuchean peace plan to Vietnam Friday, the Japanese Embassy here said. Vietnam showed neither negative nor affirmative reaction to the plan which Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe unveiled at a meeting of foreign ministers of six Southeast Asian nations and their dialogue partners in Jakarta Thursday, embassy officials said. Japan's three-point plan calls for Tokyo to bear the expenses for peace-keeping forces, offer cooperation in sending personnel for free election supervision and to render economic and technical cooperation for reconstruction of three Indochinese countries.

ASDF PLANS TO DEPLOY F-15'S FOR ALERT DUTY

OW131101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 13 KYODO -- The Air Self-Defense Force [ASDF] will soon put some of its F-15 fighters on the ready to scramble against airspace intruders, air chief of staff said Friday. Gen. Shigehiro Mori said the ASDF will start putting 20 F-15's on alert at Nyutabaru Air Base in southeastern Kyushu Monday.

Japan has so far acquired 45 F-15's as successor to old F-104 fighters. The sophisticated fighters are deployed at three air bases at Chitose, Hokkaido, Hyakuri, Ibaraki; and Nyutabaru, Miyazaki Prefecture. Japan plans to purchase up to 155 such fighters by March 1988, according to a defense buildup program for fiscal 1983-1987.

VRPR SCORNS CHON'S REMARKS ON SEOUL SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK131020 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "Brazen Rigmarole"]

[Text] While engaged in petty wiles, Chon Tu-hwan, the incarnation of machiavellianism, political tricks, and swindles is desperately trying to conceal his dirty color. His clamorous call for preventing acts making the Olympics a political tool and his description of the 1988 Seoul Olympics as games reflecting the ideal and hope of developing countries are part of this attempt. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan made these remarks at talks he held on 10 July with Diouf, president of Senegal. Indeed, this is very insolent, brazen rigmarole.

No one can match Chon Tu-hwan in terms of turning sports into a political tool. When North-South sports talks were held recently at Panmunjom to form a single team to participate in the Olympics, he converted the meeting site into an arena of political propaganda through slanderous the North by coming up with concocted incidents, such as the so-called Burmese incident and the abduction of Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui. Thus, he caused the talks to be ruptured.

It is well known to the world that the true aim of Chon Tu-hwan's frantic maneuvers to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul by carrying out bribery operations and ^kiseang diplomacy is to fulfill a wild desire for long term power and to perpetuate division. Foreign media have made the criticism that, in order to defer his tenure, Chon Tu-hwan has offered Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympics, which will be held after the termination of his tenure. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan has clamorously called for preventing acts making the Olympics a political tool, unaware of the fact that he is pointed at with scorn by others. This is, in essence, an abhorrent act of a thief shouting stop thief!

His remark that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will reflect the ideal and hope of developing countries is a very cunning and deceitful one designed to conceal the true aspect of South Korean society. By describing South Korea as a developing country, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to conceal the colonial nature of South Korean society and the puppet status of the South Korean regime. By coming up with a stereotyped fiction on the North's line for communization through violence, traitor Chon Tu-hwan tried that day to shift responsibility for heightening tension onto others and described the North's practical proposal for a tripartite meeting as a disguised peace policy. Thus, he tried to create an impression that he was interested in peaceful reunification by shifting responsibility for the perpetuation of division onto others.

It is obvious even to a child that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's reference to North Korea's line for communization through violence is a concocted fiction designed to justify the crime he committed while engaged in fascism, treachery, division, and preparations for a war of northward invasion and that his description of the North's just proposal for the tripartite talks as a disguised maneuver for peace is the unwarranted sophistry of splittists and is rigmarole that can convince no one.

The atrocious war maniacs have wantonly uttered the sacred words peace and reunification while clamorously calling for annihilating communists and for achieving reunification through the annihilation of communists and while raving that the reunification question can only be solved with gun muzzles, that the only way is to confront the North, and that no one should imagine reunification. This is an act mocking the people and deceiving international public opinion.

Chon Tu-hwan's professing that he will not make the Olympics a political tool is an act of using a smokescreen to conceal a wicked intention to abuse the Olympics politically. Babbling about the threat of southward invasion is a shield designed to conceal a wild desire for a war of northward invasion. No one will listen to these deceitful remarks.

The people are enraged by acts distorting facts and reversing black and white and by the Chon Tu-hwan right's fascist colonial rule -- the target of the people's abhorrence. The South Korean people are also enraged by some people's unjust act of chiming in and sympathizing with their acts. Acts contradicting conscience and challenging reason, whether one commits them of his own accord or is compelled to do so, will run counter to the trend of the contemporary era and history. These acts will not avoid denunciation and derision by the people at home and abroad who desire independence, democracy, and justice. [as heard]

MASSES 'DEMAND' CHON TU-HWAN'S RESIGNATION

SK140430 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The masses of all walks of life demand that the Chon Tu-hwan regime step down from power, taking responsibility for Chong Nae-hyok's illegal amassing of wealth.

A Yi, former TONG-A ILBO reporter, said: The incident of Chong Nae-hyok's illegal amassing of wealth, which brought on public criticism, was a political incident which exposed the magnitude of the corruption of the Chon Tu-hwan regime and the ruling DJP.

He continued: Through this incident, Chon Tu-hwan once again demonstrated that his waffle over elimination of corruption and irregularities and clean politics was nothing but a sophistry aimed at cheating the people and cloaking his corruption and irregularities. As the saying goes, "It is his friends that make or mar a man." It is no accident that his men commit all sorts of corruption and irregularities, taking advantage of power, for Chon Tu-hwan himself is bent on corruption and irregularities by mobilizing his relatives and his wife's family.

Saying that absolute power corrupts without fail and is self-destructive, he noted that Chong Nae-hyok's illegal amassing of wealth has shown the magnitude of the Chon Tu-hwan regime's corruption and irregularities. The masses from all walks of life should bravely rise up to overthrow the corrupt regime.

A female worker at Tongil Textile said: Chong Nae-hyok's illegal amassing of wealth demonstrates that the Chon Tu-hwan group is a vicious fascist group that eats the backbone of the workers. She continued: 18 billion won that Chon Nae-hyok is said to have amassed through illegal means is equivalent to what a worker with monthly salary of 100,000 won earns in 15,000 years. It is, therefore, no wonder that we workers suffer in poverty without even a house while such exploiting people, who amass wealth through all sorts of deception, irregularities, and extreme plundering, hold power in their hands.

A Chong, a Seoul National University student, said: The fact that the Chong Nae-hyok scandal, an incident which brought on such great public resentment, had been hushed up without subjecting him to legal action has only deepened public suspicion about the scandal. He urged the Chon Tu-hwan regime to make public the true picture of the scandal instead of trying to wriggle out of it. It is nothing but a deceptive scheme to cover up his corruption and irregularities that Chon Tu-hwan hastily concluded the scandal by expelling Chong Nae-hyok from the DJP and by depriving him of his chairmanship of the party and his membership in the National Assembly.

Saying that Chon Tu-hwan can never deceive the people no matter what sophistry he may employ, he said a rumor that Chon Tu-hwan had smuggled out billions upon billions of won through his younger brother, Chon Kyong-hwan, is now circulating. The Chon Tu-hwan must make public whether it is true or not. He added: As long as such a corrupt group stays in power, babbling about elimination of corruption and irregularities is nothing but a deceitful falsehood. In order to eliminate corruption and irregularities from this land, the corrupt group must be eliminated.

He said: The Chon Tu-hwan regime is not only a fascist dictatorship devoted to suppressing the people, but also a corrupt regime amassing wealth by all corrupt and irregular means. He urged the Chon Tu-hwan regime to step down from power as demanded unanimously by all the people in the country, taking responsibility for Chong Nae-hyok's illegal amassing of wealth through irregular means.

TASS CITED ON SOUTH'S 'ILLICIT FORTUNE AMASSING'

SK141538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA) -- TASS July 12 pointed out that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is plotting for a shake-up claimed to hush up the large illicit fortune-amassing by the puppet privileged clan which was recently uncovered. It said: The South Korean dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, is getting overheated with the shake-up of his associates in a vain attempt to tone down the scandals surrounding the illicit fortune-amassing of the Seoul upper crust which has been brought to light in succession.

According to the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN, he decided to replace nearly one half of the puppet national assemblymen from the ruling party and stage a drastic "Cabinet reshuffle." By so doing the boss of the Seoul clique intends to keep at a distance even though outwardly those whose bribery and misappropriation of public fund have been exposed. They are all involved in the large amount of financial scandals and received much tip from many American companies.

Recalling that recently the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, fearful of the South Korean people and world public opinion, "dismissed" Chong Nae-hyok who committed an illicit money-making from the post of "national assemblyman" and No 2 man of the "Democratic Justice Party," the news agency said: According to views of Japanese papers, it is evident that as the dictator ordered the removal of this "influential man" who has been exposed to the public while engaging himself in bribery and financial scandal, he made up his mind to impute the blame for illicit fortune-making of the Seoul upper crust to him and, at the same time, to get rid of him, a dangerous rival, in the scramble for power.

Feigning enthusiasm in the fight against misappropriations of the "national safe," Chon Tu-hwan seeks to strengthen even a little of his position on the threshold of the "general elections." The "general elections" he plans to hold early next year are aimed at showing the "legality" of the present "regime." But, as SANKEI SHIMBUN wrote, such camouflage cannot produce great effect. Voices calling for an end to the rule of the corrupt pro-American "regime" are ringing out louder in South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN ON 'MYOLGONG-84' EXERCISE PLANS

SK151100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 13 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 14 July commentary: "Rockets Kicked Up To Annihilate Communists Will Hasten Self-Destruction"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has announced that it will stage the "Myolgong-84" exercise of South Kyongsang Province in the middle of July under the auspices of the counter espionage command of the puppet Defense Ministry. The rascals have advertised that they will stage this exercise on a large scale, simulating a real war by firing guns and by mobilizing puppet army and police forces, the homeland defense reservist forces, the militia, all the residents of this province, and sham armed agents.

They said that the aim of this exercise is to take a defense posture to counter someone's provocations against the South and to readjust the security posture of the military and civilians. This directly indicates that the South Korean puppet clique tries to kick up confrontation rackets, picking a quarrel with us.

It has been already known that, when the gunpowder of the "Team Spirit-84" exercise that concluded at the end of April this year had not been dispelled completely, the South Korean puppets staged the "Myolgong-84" exercise in Kyonggi Province, the Seoul area, and Kangwon Province in South Korea with the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, kicking up North-South confrontation rackets.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to kick up war exercise rackets against us in South Kyongsang Province under the signboard of annihilating communists by changing the stage is a wicked challenge to us who have made every effort to prevent a war in Korea, to preserve peace in the country, and to achieve independent and peaceful reunification.

It is not accidental that the puppets have kicked up rackets more frequently to annihilate communists by mobilizing residents. Recently, the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique has assumed a more and more frantic nature.

While brazenly raving that they will offer a modernized nuclear umbrells, the bosses of the U.S. imperialist military have shipped weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, to South Korea on a large scale and have more and more instigated the puppets to making preparations for a war of northward invasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of warmongers of the U.S. imperialists, has zealously engaged in executing the masters' policy of war. This is proven by the fact that, a few days ago, the Chon Tu-hwan ring had the puppet National Assembly approve an emergency resources management law to make manpower and material resources in South Korea serve war purposes. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of traitors who do not hesitate to impose the disasters of a nuclear war on their fellow countrymen, if requested by their masters.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring has clamorously babbled about the annihilation of communists, this is a futile, absurd act just as a proverb that says a puppy does not fear the tiger. History shows that the dictators who had shouted for anticommunism met a disgraceful fate without exception, abandoned by the people. The fate of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which, not satisfied with anticommunism, has run amok indiscreetly, shouting for annihilating communists, will be more miserable.

VRPR FLAYS CALL FOR U.S. MILITARY BUILD-UP

4K150912 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Meeting the commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Force Command, Defense Minister Yun Song-min clamorously called on the morning of 13 July for continuously increasing the military capability of U.S. Air Force units in South Korea and for continuously expanding joint South Korea-U.S. military exercises. This is a challenge to the just voices of the people at home and abroad, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea and the suspension of criminal war exercises.

Ignoring the just voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and the suspension of criminal war exercises, the U.S. imperialists, while continuously offering military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, have increased and modernized the equipment of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

Nevertheless, not satisfied with this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has clamorously called for increasing the military capability of U.S. Air Force units in South Korea and for continuing joint South Korea-U.S. military exercises. This shows that it is a group of war maniacs who are frantically running amok to provoke a war of northward invasion. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should [stop] preparations for a war of northward invasion and should withdraw all of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

VICE PREMIER KIM HWAN MEETS IOC OFFICIAL KUMAR

SK160912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Hwan met and had a friendly talk on July 15 with Ashwini Kumar, vice-president of the International Olympic Committee. On hand was Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

KIM YONG-NAM MPR FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP CONFER

SK150841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on July 14 met and had a friendly talk with the Mongolian Foreign Ministry delegation headed by B. Dashcheren, ambassador in charge of special duty of the Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic. Present there were an official concerned and P. Urjinkhunde, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES LPDR PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG

SK140556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on July 12 to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Presidium of the People's Supreme council of the LPDR, on his 75th birthday.

The message reads: On behalf of the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on my own, I extend warmest congratulations and greetings to you on your 75th birthday. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop, I take this opportunity to wish you good health and happiness as well as great success in your work for the prosperity of the country.

YI CHONG-OK TALKS WITH VACATIONING MOKRZYCAK

SK140811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on July 13 met and had a friendly talk with Comrade Wlodzimierz Mokrzyca, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and his family who came to our country for a rest. Present there were Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and an official of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF POLISH GOVERNMENT GROUP

Kim Il-song Meets Obodowski

SK131533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 13 received the Polish Government delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski. Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and officials concerned were on hand. Also present was Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Protocol Signed

SK150848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- The 8th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was held in Pyongyang. A protocol of the meeting was signed on July 14.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and official concerned. And present on the opposite side were the members of the Polish Government delegation headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski, and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

The protocol was signed by Kong Chin-tae and Janusz Obodowski. A protocol of the 8th meeting of the sub-committee of scientific and technological cooperation of a inter-governmental consultative committee was signed on the same day.

Obodowski Hosts Reception

SK140413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA) -- Head of the Polish Government delegation Janusz Obodowski, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, hosted a reception at the Oknyu Restaurant on the evening on July 13 upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Korea. Janusz Obodowski made a speech at the reception.

Saying that his delegation had been honored with an audience of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, he stated: We will always remember this. He expressed the belief that the cooperation between the two parties and the two countries would develop in the interests of the two peoples on the basis of the intimacy between the leaders of the two countries.

Speaking next, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae said: We discussed this time problems of common concern in the economic and scientific and technical fields on the basis of the agreement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had reached with respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski while paying an official goodwill visit to the Polish People's Republic. We will make all efforts to honestly carry into practice the problems discussed and agreed upon at our meeting, he said. The Korean people, he declared, sincerely wish the fraternal Polish people greater success in their struggle for firmly defending the socialist gains and for the socialist construction and peace in Europe and the world.

The attendants of the reception drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Delegation Departs

SK150843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- The Polish Government delegation headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski left here yesterday by air. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and officials concerned. Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski and officials of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

TOGOLESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES 13 JUL

Kim Yong-nam Welcomes Contingent

SK132239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- A Togolese Government delegation headed by Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Pyongyang on July 13 by plane for an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Set up among the welcomers were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President of the Republic of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by a large number of working people in the city. The delegation was met by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon Yong-chin.

Kim Yong-nam, Counterpart Meet

SK150839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on July 14 met and had a friendly talk with the Togolese Government delegation headed by His Excellency Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Chon Yong-chin was on hand.

Palace of Culture Reception

SK151030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on July 14 for the Togolese Government delegation headed by Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, on an official goodwill visit to Korea. Speeches were made at the reception by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo.

The speakers said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Togo have been further consolidated and developed thanks to the intimacy formed between the great leader President Kim Il-song and respected President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The two countries support and cooperate with each other as members of non-alignment, they noted. Kim Yong-nam said: The changes and turns which have taken place in Togo are a priceless fruition brought by the wise leadership of respected President His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema and the creative endeavours of the Togolese people who have risen up upholding it. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the anti-imperialist independent foreign policy of the Government of the Republic of Togo and expresses firm solidarity with it.

Concluding his speech he proposed a toast to the good health and long life of respected President Gnassingbe Eyadema and to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo said: Korea is a land of construction advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Korea's rich experiences in construction are a precious model for all countries. Our Republic of Togo has supported and will continue to support in the future, too, with might and main the Korean people's cause of reunifying the country independently and peacefully on the basis of the principles put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He concluded his speech with the following slogans: "Long live the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song!" "Long live the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!" "Long live President Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally!"

Foreign Ministers Confer 15 Jul

SK160412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA) -- Talks were held here on July 15 between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon Yong-chin and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Togolese Government delegation headed by His Excellency Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PAK SONG-CHOL SEES ZIMBABWEAN DANCE PERFORMANCE

SK140401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA) -- The Zimbabwean National Dance Company gave a performance for guests of honor on the evening of July 13 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Invited to see the performance were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Comrade So Yun-sok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Yi Sok-nok, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and other officials concerned.

Working people and artists in the city saw the performance.

The performers who raised the curtain with a chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" put on stage a colorful program of dances, songs and national instrumental music representing the sentiments of the Zimbabwean people, their warm love for the country and customs, which were warmly applauded by the audience.

Vice-President Pak Song-chol met and had a friendly talk with the leading members and principal actors and actresses of the dance company headed by C.S. Chisvo on the same day.

Earlier, the dance company had made a local performance tour.

DPRK-PRC COMMEMORATE TREATY'S 23D ANNIVERSARY

DPRK Embassy Reception

SK111635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing July 9 (KCNA) -- A reception was given at the Korean Embassy in Beijing this evening to mark the 23rd anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Invited to the reception were Comrade Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress standing committee; Jiang Guanhua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and personages concerned.

Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy, spoke first. He said:

The Korea-China friendship based on particular intimacy between the leaders of the two countries is coming into fuller bloom thanks to the deep care and solicitude of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the Chinese party and state leaders including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

In particular, Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China in June last year and Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Korea some time ago were historic events in providing a new milestone to keep the flower of the Korea-China friendship in bloom down through generations. The Korean people will be as ever on the side of the Chinese people in the struggle to realize the common goal, he stressed.

Vice-Chairman Geng Biao spoke next. He said: Meeting and talks between General Secretary Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hu Yaobang during the latter's recent visit to Korea opened up a new brighter prospect for strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the program to establish a democratic confederal republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song for the reunification of Korea and the tripartite talks proposal put forward to resolve the Korean issue through consultation. We are sure that the final victory of the Korean people's cause of national reunification will be achieved without fail no matter what difficulties and rigorous trials there may be.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

The reception proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

NODONG SINMUN Notes Occasion

SK110920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- Dailies here today dedicate articles to the 23rd anniversary of the conclusion of the Korea-China treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

NODONG SINMUN in an article titled "Flowering Korea-China Friendship" notes that the peoples of Korea and China have always shared life and death pulling their way through the tempest and fighting bloody decisive battles together in firm unity in the struggle for socialism and communism from long ago, and in this course they further deepened their comradeship and trust as intimate comrades-in-arms, class brothers and dependable allies.

The article says: The conclusion of the Korea-China treaty friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was a clear evidence of such militant friendship and fraternity between them. The vitality of this treaty has been fully proved in the shining successes the two peoples have scored in the acceleration of the revolution and construction, supporting and cooperating with each other, and in the flowering Korea-China friendship.

In recent years the Chinese revolution has entered into a new stage of its development under the experienced guidance of the leaders of the Communist Party of China including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. Stability and unity of the whole party, country and all nationalities have been attained. Today the Chinese people repose boundless trust in their party and are striving to carry into effect the programme of socialist modernisation set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of China is actively struggling to resolve the problems of reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland and restoring the sovereignty over Hongkong also in keeping with the realities of China and with the will of the Chinese people. The changes that have taken place in China tell that the CPC's line and policies are just ones conforming to the specific realities of the Chinese revolution and to the interests and desires of the Chinese people.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the smooth development of all work in China and hail it. The daily flowering Korea-China friendship is based on deep comradeship and intimacy between the party and state leaders of the two countries. The leaders of Korea and China have long visited and contacted each other frequently and in this course exchanged views, deepened fraternity and trust feelings and cemented unity. This excellent tradition is being brilliantly carried forward still further.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid a visit to China in 1982 and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping visited our country in the same year. And in May last respected Comrade Hu Yaobang visited our country again. Such mutual visits between the party and state leaders of the two countries were epochal events which brought the indestructible Korea-China friendship on to a new height.

The visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to China last year was a historical milestone which provided a firm guarantee for defending the tradition of Korea-China friendship and carrying forward and developing it down through generations. Our party and people will remain faithful for good to the comradeship and class sense of obligations they have established with the Chinese party and people, no matter what storm they may face in the future.

Yi Tae-ho Hosts Function

SK130033 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] On 11 July, on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the MAC, arranged a friendship gathering.

The gathering was attended by functionaries concerned. Also invited to this gathering were Wang Jian, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC and members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the MAC. Speeches were made at the gathering.

O CHIN-U RECEIVES VISITING CPLA FRIENDSHIP GROUP

SK130407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, on July 12 met and had a friendly talk with the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Jiang Yonghui, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and commander of the Fuzhou units of the CPLA. Present there were Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk and other generals of the Korean People's Army, Ambassador Zong Kewen and Military Attache Wang Shaowu of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

MEETING WELCOMES CHINESE LIAONING ART CONTINGENT

SK130430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- A meeting of men of culture and art in Pyongyang welcoming the Chinese Liaoning Song and Dance Ensemble headed by Zhang Zhiyuan, vice governor of the Liaoning provincial people's government, on a performance tour of Korea was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on July 12. Attending the meeting were Vice-Premier Kim Hwan, Deputy Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Yi Sok-nok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vice-Ministers of Culture and Art Chang Chol and Choe Hak-nae, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim U-chong, First Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts Choe Yong-hwa and Vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Kyong-hak as well as men of culture and art in the city.

Speeches were made there by Chang Chol and Chang Zhiyuan. The speakers said that the Korea-China friendship is coming into fuller blossom to be everlasting through generations under the deep concern and care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

Chang Chol said that the fraternal Chinese men of Culture and Art, true to the party's policy of literature and art, have created and put on stage a number of excellent works representing the time-honoured national history and national traditions and qualities, thus powerfully encouraging the people in socialist modernization.

We sincerely rejoice, as over our own, over and warmly hail the successes achieved by the fraternal Chinese people and men of culture and art and wish them a new success in their future efforts, he said. Our people and men of culture and art who value Korea-China friendship, he stated, will always advance shoulder to shoulder and in firm unity, and win victory together with the fraternal Chinese people and men of culture and art on the road of the struggle against imperialism and for independence, socialism and communism in the future, too.

Speaking next, Zhang Zhiyuan said that the men of culture and art of Korea are greatly encouraging the Korean people in the struggle for socialist construction and national reunification by creating flawless successful literary and art works in which national style is combined with socialist content, upholding the line of literature and art indicated by President Kim Il-song and the literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Chinese people who are deeply interested in the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country fully support the just proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song and the proposal for tripartite talks made by the Korean Government and strongly demand that the U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea at once and the Korean question be solved by the Korean people themselves, he said. The Chinese people and men of culture and art, he declared, set great store by the militant friendship with the Korean people and men of culture and art and will make all efforts to glorify the friendship down through generations.

Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting. At the end of the meeting the attendants appreciated a music and dance performance given by artists in Pyongyang.

NEW FILM PRODUCED ON KOREA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP

SK121608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- The Korean February 8 film studio lately produced the feature film "A Flower Blooming on the Ridgeway" built on a real fact about relations between the Korean people and the fraternal Chinese people's volunteers in the period of the fatherland liberation war.

The heroine of the film is Sok Kil-nyo whom the CPV fighters call bellflower girl. She lives with her younger brother, deprived of her parents by the enemy, U.S. imperialists. But she assists the front with increased production of grain, convinced of victory. Aware that helping the CPV fighters means contributing to victory in the war, she sincerely helps CPV fighters with kindred feelings; she picks up bellflower roots and wild vegetables every day for their dishes. Together with her village girls, she sets up a water-supplying post at Chogal Ridge lest the CPV fighters should feel thirsty when they climb up and down, and gives them hot water every day. She arranges a good birthday table for Ma Ying, a CPV driver, with carp she caught in cold water in early spring.

Even when her fiance, Song Pil, a public security man, dies after saving Ma Ying under the indiscriminate enemy bombing, Sok Kil-nyo boils water at the water-supplying post, overcoming her sorrow. She covers a wounded CPV fighter from an enemy plane strafing with her body and saves him. The CPV fighters give their shares of food to villagers when the village is short of food, unhesitatingly dash into burning village to save people and seed grain, and carry ammunition to the front as if they were defending their own motherland. When Sok Kil-nyo is heavily wounded on her leg after saving a wounded CPV soldier, they come to donate their bone and blood for her. Upon leaving the village, the CPV men name the water-supplying post at Chogal Ridge "Sok Kil-nyo Tea House" and harden their resolve to fight more valiantly for victory in the war.

The film impressively shows how the deeply-rooted Korea-China friendship bloomed into a beautiful flower in the days of the hard-fought war. It declares that the blood-sealed friendship between class brothers is indestructible.

KIM HYONG-CHIK'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY, CAREER FETED

Wreath Laid at Status

SK111555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- Party and government cadres and working people laid wreaths at a statue of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, erected in Ponghwa-ri, on the morning of July 10 on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of his birth.

Placed before the statue was a wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Also placed there was a wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. A guard of honor of the Korean People's Army lined up there.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Pak Song-chol, So Yun-sok, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-yong and Hwang Chang-yop, leading personnel of party and power bodies, economic organs and working people's organisations, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, KPA soldiers, public security men and working people in Pyongyang.

Wreaths were laid at the statue amid the playing of the wreath-laying music in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, the Ministry of Public Security, Commissions and Ministries of the Administration Council, working people's organisations, organs of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, the KPA units and party and power bodies, working people's organisations, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms in Pyongyang.

Meeting Commemorate Birth

SK110928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- A pyongyang meeting commemorating the 90th birth anniversary of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, was held at the People's Palace of Culture on July 10.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Pak Son-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Chon Mun-sop. Peak Hak-nim, So Yun-sok, Hong Song-yong, Choe Kwang, Kim Pok-sin, Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk and others.

Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, made a report at the meeting.

In the period of national tragedies when the Japanese imperialist aggressors occupied our country and completely deprived our people of sovereignty, Kim Hyong-chik stood at the head of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and dedicated his all to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people, the reporter said, and went on:

Kim Hyong-chik, drawing a serious lesson from the anti-Japanese struggle in the 1910's, rejected all the attempts to achieve independence by "petition" to foreign forces or with the "help" of the imperialist powers and strongly held that the country's independence must be won by the Korean people themselves through the unity of the broad segments of the anti-Japanese forces. With his formation of the Korean National Association, an underground anti-Japanese revolutionary organization, on March 23, 1917, the Korean people became possessed of a strong revolutionary organisation capable of uniting as one all the anti-Japanese forces which love the country and nation and giving a uniform guidance to the anti-Japanese national liberation movement on a nation-wide scale, the reporter said.

He noted that Kim Hyong-chik was a great pioneer who made an outstanding contribution to changing the course of the anti-Japanese National liberation movement in our country from the movement under the influence of the nationalists to the communist movement.

In the course of searching more energetically a new way for developing the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, he noted, Kim Hyong-chik became convinced more firmly that the proletarian revolution was a most correct road for the country's independence and the freedom and liberation of the people and conducted an energetic activity to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a new stage.

The reporter further said: He powerfully stepped up the work for changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement in close combination with the work for waging an armed operation and performed shining feats by directing great efforts to the education of the rising generation.

He reared his whole family and relatives to be ardent patriots and great revolutionaries, showed utmost care for the people and comrades with his lofty virtues and noble traits and united the popular masses for the revolutionary struggle with his great influence and attraction.

The undying feats performed by him in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our country and his noble patriotic will have been brilliantly carried forward and developed by the great leader President Kim Il-song, the reporter said, and stressed:

President Kim Il-song took the road of revolution in his early years, founded the immortal chuche idea, opened a bright future of the Korean revolution, organised and led to victory the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, thereby accomplishing the historic cause of the liberation of the country desired so ardently by Kim Hyong-chik.

What Kim Hyong-chik desired, devoting his whole life to the struggle with the lofty aim of "chiwon" was to restore the independence of our nation and its complete sovereignty and bring a new spring of liberation to the 3,000-ri land, Pak Song-chol said.

We, he stressed, will continue making tireless efforts for the realisation of the new proposal for the national reunification of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government and our most reasonable and realistic proposal for tripartite talks.

A central scientific seminar on the 90th birth anniversary of Kim Hyong-chik was held at the February 8 House of Culture.

Chongnyon Tokyo Lecture

SK121317 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 (KNS-KCNA) -- A lecture for cadres of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was held at the Korean hall in Tokyo on July 10 in commemoration of the 90th birth anniversary of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Ching-il.

Attending the lecture were chairman Han Tok-su and vice chairmen of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee and Chongnyon functionaries.

First Vice-Chairman Il Chin-kyu gave a lecture on the subject "Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, was a great pioneer who made an imperishable contribution to changing the course of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country from the nationalist movement to the communist movement."

SO YUN-SOK ADDRESSES RALLY ON PARTY PLENUM

SK160125 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Speech by So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal WPK Committee, at a mass rally held at Kim Il-song Square in Pyongyang on 15 July -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: The Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee held recently proudly summed up the results of the visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, ardently supported and approved the great success attained during the visit, and set forth the task of further consolidating the successes and effecting a new turn in external work and socialist construction.

The plenary meeting, which was surging with the sentiments of boundless respect and ardent admiration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, through his visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, attained immortal achievements favoring our revolution and the world revolution and displayed high international prestige, and with sentiments of endless trust in our party which is leading the struggle for the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause to shining victory, was an epochal event effecting a new turn in promoting our revolution and the cause of national reunification and in implementing our party's foreign policy. [applause]

Upon hearing a report on the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee, which discussed the results of the historic visit to foreign countries by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all the party members and workers are experiencing endless excitement and pleasure and are overflowing with a burning resolve to enact a new great upsurge in socialist construction by thoroughly implementing the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic teachings at the plenary meeting and its decisions.

As unanimously stressed at the plenum, through his historic visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made great immortal contributions to the struggle to strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution, defend world peace and security, and expedite the victory of socialism and communism. [applause]

The visit to fraternal socialist countries by the respected and beloved leader was a historic visit which confirmed the superiority and vitality of socialism and powerfully demonstrated the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. For this reason, in covering the visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by the great leader, the world's news agencies, papers, and broadcasts said that his visit was a historic event which epochally contributed to accelerating the world revolution.

The recent visit to foreign countries by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was also a historic one which greatly contributed to frustrating the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and to defending peace and security in Asia, Europe, and the world. [applause]

During the period of his visit to foreign countries, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, paying deep attention to present acute international problems, clearly elucidated once again our party's joint anti-imperialist strategy with regard to the socialist countries' joint countering of the imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers through firm unity and toward the struggle of all the world's peace-loving forces -- including the socialist forces, the international communist movement, the Nonaligned Movement, and the national liberation movement -- by firmly uniting and pooling their strength.

In addition, he actively supported and powerfully encouraged the just stand and measures of the socialist countries to ease the strained international situation, avert a new world war -- a nuclear war -- and provide everlasting and consolidated peace. Through his historic visit to foreign countries, the great leader also realized an epochal moment in strengthening international solidarity with our revolutionary cause.

The strengthening of solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is a revolutionary line to which our party consistently adheres. In the past, our party has made strenuous efforts to strengthen the bonds of friendship with the socialist countries and to increase the ranks of supporters and sympathizers in many parts of the world.

The course of the visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by the great leader showed that all the socialist countries firmly stand by our people and actively support our revolutionary cause. The leaders and peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe actively supported and highly appraised our party's original lines of socialist construction, including the line of the construction of a self-reliant national economy, and rejoiced as over their own over the successes attained by our people in the struggle to build a new society. Saying that the revolutionary changes in Korea resulted from the outstanding and wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the skillful and tested organizational work of our party Central Committee, the leaders and peoples of the European socialist countries expressed great marvel at the fact that our party is solidly united with one ideological will and his invincible (?potential) and leadership authority with which it can lead the revolution and construction on the single road of victory without shaking even amid any ordeals and hardships. Also, they stressed that all the successes and experiences achieved and gained by our party and people in socialist construction become the common assets of the fraternal socialist countries and greatly contribute to strengthening the overall socialist forces.

The leaders and peoples of the fraternal Soviet Union and European countries resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique who aggravate the tense situation in Asia and the Far East and block the reunification of Korea for maneuvering to fabricate two Koreas and to form the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, elucidated their firm stand that Korea must be reunified as one, and expressed their absolute support for our party's policy of national reunification and proposal for tripartite talks. [applause]

Through his historic visit to the Soviet Union and the European countries, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened a (?bright) vista for expanding and developing economic and scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation with socialist countries. The visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was, indeed, a great event which effected an epochal turn in the struggle to accelerate our country's revolution and construction, strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, and attain victory in the common cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

The great success attained by the party and state delegation in the visit to foreign countries is wholly a brilliant result brought about because of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's high international prestige and our party center's wise leadership. [applause]

The leaders and peoples of the socialist countries unanimously and highly appraised the great achievements attained by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the Korean revolution and the world revolution, highly respected him as a distinguished activist of the international communist movement and labor movement and a recognized leader of the world revolution at present, and accorded him, in all sincerity, warm welcome and cordial hospitality.

Wherever the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited, the masses cheered him, overflowing with pleasure and excitement, and warmly showed their friendly sentiments toward the Korean people.

Indeed, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to foreign countries endlessly excited many people, from the beginning of the visit, and created a thunderous sensation in the international political arena. This demonstrated the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's high international prestige and greatness and expressed the world people's boundless respect for and deep confidence in the leader. [applause]

As clearly confirmed once again in the course of the recent visit, the revolutionary peoples of all countries in the world highly admire and revere the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has made immortal contributions to the development of the Korean revolution and the world revolution while devoting all to the cause of liberating the working class and mankind for a long period over half a century, not only as the leader [suryong] of the Korean revolution but also as the outstanding leader [yongdoja] of the world revolution. [applause]

The national pride and revolutionary confidence of our people, who carry out the revolution, upholding as their leader the great Comrade Kim Il-song, whom the world's revolutionary people unanimously admire and revere so much and genuinely respect, are infinite. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2118 GMT on 15 July carries an announcer-read shorter version of So Yun-sok's speech at the mass rally held in Pyongyang. At this point, the shorter version adds the following: "And this pride and confidence is greater because they uphold the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il at the head [chindu] of our party and revolution. He said: This time, the leaders of the Soviet Union and socialist countries could not repress their marvel at the fact that the question of the successor to the revolutionary cause has been brilliantly settled in our country, and expressed their envy at the fact that, because of this great success, which becomes a precious common asset for the development of the international communist movement, the future of our revolution is being more firmly guaranteed."]

With the unanimous sense of loyalty of the party members and workers, I extend the greatest glory and the warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who registered immortal achievements in the history of the international communist movement and greatly displayed again the external dignity of our party, fatherland, and people by conducting energetic external activities without sleep and rest through his historic visit, and the glorious party center. [applause; cheers]

The ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee appealed for expediting the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause by further consolidating the success attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song through his historic visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and by effecting a new upsurge in the revolution and construction.

We should enact a great upsurge on all the fronts of the revolution and construction by thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic teachings at the plenary meeting and its decisions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our party and people are assigned the grave task of realizing the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea by more powerfully accelerating the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- should be vigorously staged to win the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause. The three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- is the general line of our party in socialist and communist construction and a revolutionary line whose justness and truth have been unreservedly confirmed through practice. [applause]

A key to pushing ahead with the victory of socialist construction along a straight road and to conquering successfully the ideological and material fortresses of communism lies in constantly and firmly adhering to the banner of the three revolutions. We should effect a new turn in the struggle for socialist and communist construction by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of vigorously pushing ahead with the technological and cultural revolutions while giving firm priority to the ideological revolution. [applause]

We should more firmly arm ourselves with the chuche idea -- the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- and see to it that the chuche ideological system fully imbues the entire party and the whole society.

We will further strengthen our revolutionary ranks in solid unity around the great leader and the dear [word indistinct] and uphold the party center's monolithic leadership [yuilchok yongdo]. [applause]

All sectors and units should fully display the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the party's lines and policies and establish a strong discipline in which they move as one under the party center's monolithic leadership.

Today, the most important task assigned to our party and people is to push ahead vigorously with socialist economic construction. We should fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and continue to advance powerfully at the speed of Chollima and the "speed of the eighties," thus effecting a new, great revolutionary upsurge in all sectors and all units of socialist economic construction.

The economic foundations that our people have achieved in the past, under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, are very great. When they are effectively taken advantage of, production can be increased still more rapidly.

We should normalize production by planning and coordinating the work of organizing the economy and of commanding production in all fields and by actively mobilizing inner reserves and enact new renovations everywhere.

Epochally improving the people's standard of living is one of the most important tasks which our party is trying to implement at present. We actively contribute to improving the people's standard of living by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of bringing about a revolution in light industry. Along with this, we should vigorously wage [words indistinct].

We should also effect a new renovation in building the capital. We should more smoothly settle the question of housing conditions for workers in the city by (accelerating) the construction of Puksae street, the second phase of the construction of Chollima street, and the construction of Willow street, and by building multi-storied houses.

The cooperative farms should actively contribute to attaining the goal of 10 million tons of grain this year by thoroughly implementing the chuche farming method and by enacting a new upsurge on the agricultural front.

The strengthening of economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with the socialist countries is of great significance in accelerating socialist economic construction and in developing friendly relations with fraternal nations.

By thoroughly carrying out the party's policy of external economic activities illuminated by the great leader, we will widely develop economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Plants and enterprises should carry out the plan for production of exports without fail and decisively improve the quality of items, thereby actively contributing to increasing trade with the socialist countries.

We should maintain the tense and mobilized posture in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and fight more strongly for the independent reunification of the fatherland and the ultimate victory of the revolution.

We will continue to adhere to our party's chuche-oriented line of diplomacy and policy of external activities. Also, in the future, as in the past, we will consolidate and develop friendship, unity, and cooperative relations with the peoples of the socialist countries and actively struggle against imperialism and for consolidated peace in the world and the victory of the socialist and communist cause in firm unity with all progressive people. There will be only victory and glory on the road ahead for our people, who advance upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard]. Let us powerfully march toward the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause, united as firmly as steel around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause; cheers] Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and encourager of all the victories of the Korean people! [applause; cheers]

WPK INFORMATION HARDENS PEOPLE'S 'RESOLVE'

SK122341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1604 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- The Korean working people are now hardening their resolve to implement the decision of the 9th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which summed up the great success of the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader President Kim Il-song in its tour of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and put forward future tasks to implement the party's foreign policy.

The great leader President Kim Il-song through his recent foreign tour made an imperishable contribution to friendship and unity between fraternal countries, a durable peace and security in the world and the cause of socialism and communism, and laid a solid foundation for further expansion and development of economic and scientific-technological exchange and cooperation with socialist countries, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun said, and continued:

We officials in charge of external economic affairs are determined to thoroughly implement the decision of the plenary meeting, filled with firm confidence and enthusiasm. I will do my utmost in the work of intensifying economic and scientific-technological exchange and cooperation with socialist countries so as to effect a great upswing in socialist construction and actively contribute to strengthening friendship and unity with socialist countries and international solidarity with our revolution.

Yi Ki-kyom, director of the Production Guidance Department of the Ministry of No 2 Machine Industry, said, our task is to effect great innovations in the production of mining machinery needed for a new, great upswing in socialist construction after the recent plenary meeting in order to consolidate the precious success made by President Kim Il-song in his foreign tour.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has already clearly indicated the prospect for the development of mining machine industry, he noted, and said: We will supply greater quantities of equipment to the field of mining industry including the Komdok general mining enterprise, the Musan mine and the Anju District coal mining complex.

Han Yang-ki, vice-director of the export department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, said: We will direct primary attention to socialist market and further develop economic cooperation with socialist countries through it. We foreign trade officials will constantly extend and develop foreign trade as demanded by the party to step up socialist construction and actively contribute to consolidating the precious success and feats made by President Kim Il-song in his tour of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES ON THE SPOT GUIDANCE IN NAMPO

SK121105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 11 gave an on-the-spot working guidance to the Nampo District.

While going round various places including the Nampo shipyard, he set forth a series of tasks arising in the overall work of the shipyard including shipbuilding and repairs and in the building of the Nampo District.

He was accompanied by Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Nampo Municipal Committee of the WPK, and personages concerned.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot working guidance first to the Nampo shipyard. After acquainting himself with the structure, form and inner facilities of a newly-built ship in the shipyard, he highly estimated the fact that the workers of the shipyard have built the ship well on modern lines by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

He encouraged them, saying as the Nampo shipyard has a history of shipbuilding and a high technical level, it can build various kinds of ships better in the future, and indicated concrete tasks facing the shipyard in further modernizing shipbuilding and raising its quality. Then he went aboard a ship and made a round of various places, and set the direction and ways for building the Nampo District more grandiosely. Saying the formation of the Wau-do street in the Nampo District and construction of many high-rise apartments added to the beauty of the port city of culture, he expressed great satisfaction over the construction of many modern dwelling houses for workers in Nampo recently.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also highly assessed the fact that a dock for the repair of large cargo ships has been successfully built in Yongnam-yi and already begun to repair many ships, and put forth a task of building one more dock for repairing bigger cargo ships on a larger scale in the future. Noting that as the construction of the Nampo lock gate would be rounded off before long, city construction should be managed better appropriately, he stressed the need to build the Yongnam-yi area along modern lines in particular. Saying that dwelling houses, together with public buildings including a children's palace and an international hotel, should be built well in the Yongnam-yi area in keeping with contemporary aesthetic sentiments, he set forth a task of making preparations, the construction of roads and water service and sewerage networks.

JSSR TO PERMIT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR KAL VICTIMS

SK140311 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo YONHAP -- The Soviet Union has notified the Japanese Foreign Ministry that it will permit an on-the-spot commemorative service on 1 September, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the shooting down of the Korean Airlines [KAL] plane.

Following this, the association of the Japanese families of those killed aboard the KAL passenger plane is expected to hold a memorial service for those who died by the Soviet shooting of the KAL plane at 1100 on 1 September in the international waters, near latitude 96 degrees, 30 minutes north and longitude 141 degrees, 30 minutes east.

KOREA TIMES REPORTS JAPANESE-DPRK SPORTS TALKS

SK140458 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (AFP) -- Japanese sports officials met a visiting North Korean sports delegation Friday (July 13) and asked North Korea to participate in the 1985 Universiade to be held in Kobe, western Japan.

The meeting took place when the North Korean delegation, led by Han In-kun, vice chairman of the North Korean Sports Instruction Committee, visited the Japan Amateur Sports Association, association officials said.

Yuichi Suzuki, managing director of the association, was among the Japanese sports officials who met the North Korean delegation, which came to Tokyo to attend the 30th anniversary of a sports federation formed by pro-Pyongyang Korean residents in Japan, they said. Currently, there are no diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea.

GOVERNMENT TO REQUEST 3D JAPAN LOAN INSTALLMENT

SK140956 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 14 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government decided Friday to seek 287.4 million U.S. dollars from Japan as the third year (1985) installment of the four-billion-dollar Japanese loan package agreed upon between the two countries in January 1983.

An inter-ministerial meeting agreed to start negotiations with the Japanese Government in the middle of this month for the yen loan to be extended from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF).

The meeting decided to use the third installment of the Japanese loan package for 10 projects, including construction of sewage disposal plants in the provincial cities of Pusan, Taegu and Chunchon, garbage treatment facilities in Seoul and Taegu, and modernization of research equipment. The Japanese loan package to be extended to Korea over a period of seven years beginning in 1983, consists of 1.85 billion dollars in Japanese official development aid (ODA) and another 2.5 billion dollars in Japanese export-import bank loans. The first year's installment of 45.1 billion yen was agreed upon in April 1983, and the second year's of 49.5 billion yen (206 million dollars) in June this year.

POLICE PLACED ON ALERT IN WAKE OF BOMB THREATS

SK142241 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] The nation's police were placed on alert to cope with possible infiltration attempts by North Korea and with efforts by subversive elements to create social unrest. National Police Director Yi Hae-ku ordered the alert yesterday after a meeting with the chiefs of police stations from across the country. Yi instructed participants in the meeting to increase security measures around foreign diplomatic missions and major government buildings in the country. The instruction followed three bomb threats reported in Seoul in the past two weeks, with the latest two coming on Tuesday.

YI WON-KYONG BRIEFS OPPOSITION ON TALKS WITH ABE

SK142247 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong said yesterday that Japanese Emperor Hirohito will make a proper reference to Japan's colonial rule of Korea during President Chon Tu-hwan's forthcoming visit to Tokyo. The president will visit Japan this fall, becoming the first Korean head of state to make an official visit to the neighboring country.

In his meeting with Rep. Yu Chi-song, leader of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), at Yu's office yesterday, Yi quoted Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe as saying that the emperor will refer to the delicate matter "properly." However, it would be hard for him to make a formal statement when he meets with President Chon, Abe was quoted as saying Japan occupied Korea from 1910 to 1945.

Minister Yi visited opposition DKP leader Yu to brief him on Abe's visit to Seoul and the outcome of his recent European tour. Friday, he called on the chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Rep. Kwon Ik-hyon. Yi quoted Abe as saying that Japan is aware of past "unhappy relations" between the two countries and Emperor Hirohito is "deeply" concerned over the "unhappy past." The minister also visited Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korea National Party, later in the day.

Briefing Yu on his visit to Europe, Yi said the nations he visited supported South Korea's efforts for peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula, describing Seoul's proposal for direct talks between South and North Korea as realistic.

The European countries are interested in the promotion of bilateral relations with Korea particularly through economic cooperation, Yi said. Noting that the number of European nations where socialists hold power is increasing, the minister said that it is desirable for members of the National Assembly to increase exchanges with European Socialist parties, DKP spokesman Rep. Mok Yo-sang said.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER GIVES SPEECH ON ECONOMY

SK140255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 14 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is planning that the economy will grow 8 percent to 8.5 percent in 1984 while reducing the nation's deficit in its current account to some one billion U.S. dollars, Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Friday. To achieve such economic targets, the government will tighten its control over domestic demand in the latter half of the year, Sin said. The deputy prime minister made the remarks while talking with local reporters about the government's economic management policy for the rest of the year.

The Economic Planning Board will try to bring down the total money supply growth to around 10 percent by the end of this year, Sin said. The government originally envisioned that the money supply would grow by between 11 percent and 13 percent. While sticking to its tight monetary policy calling for a squeeze on credit services by banking and short-term financing institutions, the board will encourage corporations to raise badly needed funds by issuing stocks, he said. Disclosing the current account deficit in the first half stood at 1.09 billion dollars, an improvement of 540 million dollars over the same period last year, Sin expected the figure to drop to some one billion dollars by the end of the year with the government's continued efforts to improve the account.

He predicted prices also will be stabilized roughly at the rates targeted by the board. By the end of the year, wholesale prices are likely to rise only 1 percent from the end of 1983, while an increase rate of between 2 percent and 3 percent is expected for consumer prices, the deputy prime minister said. As of the end of June, wholesale prices rose 0.2 percent from the end of last year and consumer prices increased 1.5 percent. According to the board's appraisal, the nation's economy continues to show favorable, stabilized aspects although its strong upturn has become somewhat sluggish since April.

DKP CALLS FOR RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

SK132335 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Korea Party called upon the government yesterday to restore the civil rights of all violators of the Emergency Decree IV, pointing out that the decree was invalidated in 1974. In a statement issued by spokesman Mok Yo-sang, the DKP stressed that the decree violators should be reinstated immediately as the present government is seeking to remove the legacy of the Yushin reforms by President Pak Chong-hui. He noted that the government has already rehabilitated expelled students and professors and reinstated many former politicians.

"The restriction of the rights of the decree violators contradicts the principle of equity. They are deprived of the right to pursue a decent human existence as stipulated in the Constitution." The DKP also demanded the entire lifting of the political ban still imposed on some former politicians so that they can participate in the development of the nation. It is believed that there are as many as 70 persons whose civil rights have yet to be restored.

ASEAN COMMUNIQUE, LATEST PROPOSALS EXAMINED

BK131242 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1129 GMT 13 Jul 84

["Dialogue" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 13 -- The ASEAN joint communique and joint statement are deliberately designed to give a false picture of the situation in Kampuchea and the rest of Southeast Asia. Most of the points therein have been used year in, year out by the expansionists in Beijing and the ultra-rightist militarists in Bangkok to denigrate the three Indochinese peoples.

The framer of these documents made every effort to divert public attention from the real cause of all the troubles that have ever besetted this region -- the dark designs of Chinese expansionism and hegemony. Without those designs, there would not have been the Pol Pot genocide in Kampuchea. Even today, Kampuchea's existence is still in jeopardy: The Polpotists, armed by China, directly supported by Thailand and operating from Thai-based hideouts, are desperately trying to undermine the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people. And it is in the same designs that China has dug up Sihanouk from the dustbin of history and rigged him up as a front to cover the too-notorious Pol Pot clique.

China's territorial designs on Vietnam and Laos are also a matter of public knowledge. The repeated attacks by Chinese artillery and infantry on Vietnam's northern border and Thailand's illegal occupation of three Lao border hamlets, made with tacit encouragement from Beijing, all point to the Chinese expansionists as the chief trouble-maker in this part of the world.

Facts speak louder than all the slanders cooked up in the ASEAN documents. For five years already, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been known to the world as a viable entity, an independent, sovereign state, with a people-elected government capably running all affairs of the country.

The Kampuchean people, gradually recovering from the traumatic experience of genocide, are effectively rebuilding their country and defending their new life. Their rapid progress in every aspect of life has been acclaimed worldwide.

That the Chinese threat is real has not only been proved by the peoples of Indochina, direct victims of China's expansionist policy, it has also been felt by many in the ASEAN countries, who have publicly or privately expressed great concern about it.

Regrettably, all these facts are ignored by the ASEAN documents. On the contrary, the Jakarta conference off-handedly termed all peace initiatives from Indochina as "propaganda ploys." It alleged that the latest Indochinese ministerial conference in Vientiane failed to produce anything new, whereas at that conference, the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos made it quite clear that both the ASEAN proposal of Sept 21, 1983, and the Indochinese proposal of Jan 29 this year, and all other proposals the two sides might put up, would provide the basis for discussion on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Now if ASEAN countries are really interested in peace and stability as they claim to be, there's nothing to prevent them from making the next step to help put in motion a real process of fruitful dialogue.

The Jakarta conference also made the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea a pre-condition for negotiation, regardless of the fact that three partial withdrawals have already been effected as a result of Kampuchea's growing strength in all fields, especially in defence, as can be from the revolutionary armed forces' signal victories early this year. [sentence as received]

It is clear that the forces that prefer confrontation to negotiations still hold sway in the ASEAN countries. But it is equally clear that these forces are reckoning without the common desire of all the peoples of this region to achieve peace, stability and cooperation through a peaceful dialogue, a trend which is growing steadily and irresistibly.

COMMENTARY WARNS THAILAND ON BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK141131 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "A Thief Who Cries Stop Thief"]

[Text] Who is the thief who cries stop thief? Of course, it is known to all that it is the Thai reactionary rulers. Crying stop thief is an old trick often used by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists as well as the Thai reactionaries.

A Thai aircraft violated Kampuchean airspace and was shot down by our revolutionary forces on 7 July. This is not strange because, naturally, thieves must be punished. This is an inevitable fact accepted by all. Everyone knows this was not the first time that a Thai plane had violated Kampuchean airspace and been shot down. We have repeatedly issued condemnations in order to inform public opinion about Thai planes violating Kampuchean airspace, sometimes even tens of kilometers inside our territory. General Athit Kamlang-ek, commander-in-chief of the Thai Armed Forces, even announced that on 31 March 1984, Thai A-37 aircraft bombed an ammunition depot of the Khmer Rouge which was seized by the KPRAF and the Vietnamese volunteers.

Can an independent and sovereign country ignore such an event? We reiterate that Kampuchean territory and the border do not belong to the Thai reactionaries. We will not allow the Thai authorities to do anything they want or violate our territory at will without being punished.

We warmly hail the brilliant feats of our revolutionary forces which shot down the Thai plane which violated our airspace. This is a heavy and due blow dealt to Thailand. Any country which facing a similar situation would certainly do the same thing. Although the Thai reactionary rulers should have drawn a lesson from this bitter experience so as to avoid any further disasters to them, instead they began to shout out loudly as if they were the victims. More ridiculous than this, they sent a letter protesting against us to the United Nations. Obviously, the Thai reactionary rulers have become senseless because they suffered a heavy blow. Actually, if this Thai aircraft had stayed in its own territory and not violated Kampuchean airspace, how could it meet with such a disaster? The Thai reactionary rulers also claimed that the downed plane was just a regular reconnaissance plane, but what law allows Thai aircraft to conduct reconnaissance flights in Kampuchean territory? Which law allows Thai aircraft to violate our airspace at will without being punished? According to the justification by the Thai reactionary rulers, only thieves have the right to rob and burn down other people's houses while the owners have no right to counter but must stand idly by with folded arms. This is the way of thieves and the Thai reactionary rulers are doing this against the LPDR. The Thai authorities have sent troops to invade and illegally occupy three Lao villages in Sayaboury and demanded that the Lao Government hold negotiation with them. This is a very arrogant attitude. The Thai reactionary rulers have lodged a protest against us at the United Nations. We will just let them try. Anyway, we warn them that should they continue to violate our airspace and territorial waters in any way, they will certainly be duly punished by our Armed Forces and people.

COMMENTARY ON "OCCUPATION" ON "LAO VILLAGES"

BK121316 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "Thailand Must Return the Three Hamlets to Laos"]

[Text] Thailand's occupation of Laos' three hamlets in Sayaboury Province has drawn great indignation and anger from world public opinion, particularly in Southeast Asia. Bangkok has tried its best to counter this confrontation. Together with those in Beijing, Bangkok's propaganda machines have kept clamoring day and night that the conflict along the Thai-Lao border is just a small matter unworthy of concern. They also said such matters are not unusual between neighboring countries and can be solved through negotiation. Such propaganda sounds reasonable to those who live far from the event and have not watched the situation closely.

In fact, this is most perfidious and deceitful propaganda. The fact is that Thailand has sent troops to invade and occupy another country's villages, kill the people, and burn down their houses in a most barbarous manner. Is such a matter a small matter in international dealing? Even the most foolish persons can understand how important and sacred a country's territorial integrity is and how it constitutes the treasured feelings and direct interest of that nation. It is most ridiculous for Thailand to call its act of trampling upon Laos' sacred territorial integrity a matter unworthy of concern.

Beijing and Bangkok have clamored about holding negotiations to solve all conflicts. However, in deeds, what have they actually done? Obviously, since Thailand's invasion and occupation of its territory, the LPDR side has been very restrained. The LPDR has issued a statement and sent a letter to the Thai side calling for the total withdrawal of Thai troops from the three occupied hamlets, release of the Lao citizens, and compensation for the losses caused by the Thai side. This is a correct and legal demand that any country would make in a similar situation.

For its part, the Thai side has arrogantly announced that these villages are in Thai territory and that it has the right to send troops to occupy these three Lao villages. This means that the Thai authorities have justified with lies their gross acts of aggression against another country's territories. They have purposely tried to fool world public opinion concerning this matter of Thailand seizing Lao territory. Once they succeed in fooling world public opinion, they would be able to legitimize and make their occupation of Lao territory a fait accompli. In this matter, the Thai authorities are following in the footsteps of Beijing -- their boss.

In Vietnam, Beijing has sent tens of thousands of troops to invade, cause great destruction to, and occupy many areas deep inside Vietnamese territory on the northern border. When asked by foreigners about this, the Beijing Chinese arrogantly answered that there has been no occupation of any territory along the Chinese-Vietnamese border. It is known to all that Beijing is waging a war of destruction against the three Indochinese countries. Despite the fact that it has gradually nibbled the territories of the three Indochinese countries, Beijing has pretended as if nothing has happened. Moreover, Beijing has distorted the fact by saying that it is the victim of an aggression. These aggressive acts have been committed continuously along the Thai-Lao and Thai-Kampuchean borders. Despite their own evil deeds, the Beijing Chinese have accused Vietnam's support for Laos' demand for return of the three Lao hamlets occupied by Thai troops as interference in Laos' internal affairs. They have perfidious maneuvers to undermine the special bond of militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries by separating Laos' interest from that of the other Indochinese countries. In fact, they are very afraid of the special bond of militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries which is gaining greater power in crushing and defeating the enemies' perfidious maneuvers.

Thailand's occupation of Laos' three hamlets has become a serious problem which has drawn greater attention from world public opinion. In this connection, Thailand has exposed its aggressive face more clearly and has become more isolated than ever before. A country's territory is regarded as under the sovereignty of that country. No one is allowed to use military force to threaten and invade another country. The sole best solution is that Thailand must return the three hamlets to Laos

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING ON MASS PERSUASION WORK

BK130726 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 CMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The party Central Committee Secretariat held a ceremony at the Chhatomuk conference hall at 1400 on 12 July to close the successful week-long meeting to sum up the outcome of the past 5 years of mass persuasion work and the implementation of the three revolutionary movements for building firm localities.

During the past 7 days, the participants at this meeting, who are representing all provinces, municipalities, and units throughout the country, listened attentively to reports of many localities with outstanding records and good experiences in mass persuasion work as part of their contribution to national defense and construction. The participants also listened to a report on the international situation during the first 6 months of 1984, which was read by Comrade Foreign Minister Hun Sen.

The participants were very glad to hear an address by Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, who highly valued the outcome of the mass persuasion work carried out successfully during the past 5 years by the entire party, Army, and all the people.

The meeting was honored by the presence of Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, who, as a great encouragement, exhorted all participants to vigorously carry on the work to persuade the masses to implement the three revolutionary movements.

Present on the presidium of this closing ceremony were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; and Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense. Also present at this grand ceremony were representatives from all provinces, municipalities, and units throughout the country; the comrade ministers, deputy ministers, and cadres from various central ministries and departments; and the comrade Vietnamese experts.

The meeting decided to present the banners of the Council of Ministers to 5 provinces, the banners of the Defense Ministry to 6 provinces and units, and the citation certificates to 63 localities and units which have been outstanding in mass persuasion work over the past 5 years.

The meeting also issued a statement which condemned the Thai ultrarightists for invading and occupying three Lao villages and which voiced full support for the LPDR's statement and stand concerning this event.

In this closing speech, Comrade Bou Thang expressed his firm conviction that upon returning to their respective localities, all participants will follow with concrete creativity the good example set by those outstanding localities in order to further stimulate mass persuasion work for the cause of making our fatherland advance gradually through a transitional period toward socialism.

More on Mass Movements Meeting

BK131632 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1157 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 13 -- Mobilization of the masses in revolutionary activities has given good results in all parts of Kampuchea.

The successes of mass movements in national construction and defence over the past five years were summed up during a week-long conference recently held in Phnom Penh with the participation of representatives from all provinces and services.

The conference took note of the active part of the masses in fighting the enemy and in proselytizing. Particularly great success, the conference further noted, has been made in production and in the normalization of life. Steady increases have been marked in the cultivated hectareage and in the output of paddy and subsidiary food crops. The plan for paddy production in the 1983-84 rainy season was topped by three percent.

Health care has gone a long way since liberation. As compared with 1982, the specialized staff has increased by 10,000. Education has developed particularly fast. Enrollment for general schools of different levels now stands at 1,840,600 and more than 66 percent of the illiterate adults have already learned the three R's.

The conference noted that mass organizations had been broadened and strengthened, and the administration at all levels had been further consolidated.

At the closing of the conference Thursday, National [Assembly] Chairman Chea Sim pointed out that the development of mass movements had largely contributed to Kampuchea's rebirth and to thwarting evil schemes by the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries on China's payroll. The success of these movements demonstrates the people's growing political awareness and the irresistible advance of the revolution in Kampuchea, Chea Sim said.

Speaking of the cause of all these successes, Chea Sim stressed the correctness of the line pursued by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the high sense of patriotism of the people, and the importance of the support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

The closing meeting was also addressed by President Heng Samrin, who instructed the administration to scrupulously respect the people's right as master of the country. He said that solidarity with Vietnam was very important both to the development of mass movements and to national unity.

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT Editorial

BK141146 Phnom Penn Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Accelerate the Mass Proselytizing Work To Implement the Three Movements and Build Comprehensively Strong and Stable Localities" -- date not given]

[Text] The work of proselytizing the masses into implementing the three revolutionary movements and building strong and stable localities constitutes the most important and urgent current task of the whole party, Army, and people.

It is aimed at enlightening the people throughout the country about the fundamental significance of national and international solidarity, making them clearly grasp their right to mastery and the enemy's serious setbacks, and strengthening their faith and confidence in the advance of our Kampuchean revolution.

Revolution is the cause of the masses. Therefore, mobilizing the tremendously great strength of the masses to join as one single body in the revolutionary movements and developing all possibilities and creative potentials of the masses in all strata and at all levels constitutes a necessary task to ensure the success of our revolution. This great overall strength must be placed under party leadership and organized and managed by the state power, the front, the various mass organizations, and the armed forces. Where this overall strength can be organized and developed, there is success in the implementation of the three revolutionary movements to build that locality into a strong and stable area.

The immense and brilliant victories we have achieved over the past 5 years and more prove the correctness of our KPRP leadership. Our people have become even more confident in and supportive of our authentic revolution, actively participating in attacks on the enemy, persuading the misled persons to return to the fold, increasing production, and building the intrinsic revolutionary forces. This is the result of the efforts to promote the mass proselytizing work of our people's revolutionary army, particularly the armed propaganda groups, which have enjoyed the wholehearted assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese Army volunteers and the direct guidance of the local party committees.

Our Armed Forces belong to the people, are born of the people, and fight for the people. For this reason, mass proselytizing is our important political work.

So far, our Armed Forces have directly worked in the localities, villages, and communes, promoting the movement to study the policy of the party, state, and front, raising the people's political awareness, and helping the people by providing them protection and improving their living conditions.

Relying on the assistance of the people, the armed propaganda groups have picked up many model good persons who are loyal to the people and the revolution and enlisted them into service of the administration and other revolutionary institutions. The people have consciously contributed to frustrating all perfidious maneuvers of the enemy, exposing the flushing out one enemy agent after another, who are planted among the people and the authorities. This causes serious setbacks to the enemy. Our people have contributed to strengthening the administration and building the villages and communes, making them stronger and more stable with each passing day.

However, despite all these successes, the revolution requirements have still to be met. Many districts have yet to fulfil their tasks [words indistinct]. A number of units do not pay adequate attention to implementing the mass proselytizing work vigorously enough, disdainfully regarding this work as unimportant. For this reason, the work to implement the three revolutionary movements has not been carried out at an even rate. In particular, in a number of villages and communes located in the remote areas, the jungles, and the border regions, the political awareness of the inhabitants remains limited as a number of people have not clearly grasped the policy of the party and state. In some areas, despite the fact that courses have been organized for the inhabitants, because of lack of concrete measures of persuade the masses into action, the movement has failed to make any progress. Meanwhile, the work to expand the party and core groups in many villages and communes is still very weak and does not guarantee party leadership at the grassroots level. Therefore, in order to carry out with greater success the mass proselytizing work to implement the three revolutionary movements and meet the requirements of the steady growth of our Kampuchean revolution, the cadres and combatants of our entire Army must pay attention to the following tasks:

First, pay attention to educating and guiding each cadre and combatant in the local unit to clearly understand the task of proselytizing the masses into implementing the three revolutionary movements, and to grasp the importance of this policy. Wherever you set up a position, in whatever locality you bivouac, whether during combat or construction duty, you must pay full attention to undertaking this work, constantly explaining to the people so that they fully understand the line and policy of our party and administration. In particular, make the people clearly realize the growth and development under our new regime over the past 5 years and proselytize the people into exerting all their best efforts to implement the three revolutionary movements in order to advance toward achieving successes for the fatherland. In particular, show the people the heinous crimes and dark designs of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Sihanouk-Son Sann gang, making the people focus their mind and deepen their hatred for the enemy and remain resolute in destroying him, while vigorously accelerating the work to persuade the misled persons who have followed the enemy into returning to their families and rallying to the revolution.

Constantly strive to select good men to build the party and core groups at the grass-roots level in order to help the localities, villages, and communes to advance steadily step by step. Strive to observe and implement army discipline and be worthy of being a revolutionary army. See to it that the people have faith, trust, and confidence in and affection for the army and consider the soldiers as their children. Go deep among the people in production and encourage the people to win mastery in production and in selling rice to the state as part of the drive to fulfil the task of defending the country and bringing about prosperity.

Our army must strive to overcome all obstacles and participate in the task of proselytizing the people and awakening their revolutionary consciousness so that they contribute en masse to our national defense and reconstruction efforts. If we succeed in this task, the work of proselytizing the masses into implementing the three revolutionary tasks will certainly be broadly expanded and the people will certainly be enthusiastic in joining in this work, thereby enabling us to firmly defend our land of Angkor and causing the enemy to be driven into impasse, to lose support, and to slide toward total defeat.

VODK COMMENTARY SUPPORTS ASEAN'S PEACE FORMULA

BK131217 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "To Justly and Definitively Resolve the Kampuchean Problem, Vietnam Must Withdraw All its Troops From Kampuchea and Let the Kampuchean People Decide Their Own Destiny"]

[Text] Recently, after 2 days of discussion, the ASEAN foreign ministers issued a statement demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea, respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, and restore Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. This is a question of principle because Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to invade and occupy Kampuchea, an independent and sovereign state and a legitimate member of the United Nations, in violation of international law and the UN Charter. It is this Vietnamese act of aggression, occupation of Kampuchean territory, and extermination of the Kampuchean people and race which created the Kampuchean problem. Therefore, to resolve it, Vietnam must withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea. That is why the UN General Assembly, at its past five sessions, has successively adopted resolutions demanding that Vietnam withdraw its forces from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without any outside interference.

The ASEAN countries and all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over have also been firmly and persistently demanding that Vietnam withdraw its forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions of the past 5 years.

However, Vietnam has stubbornly refused to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and to abandon its ambition of annexing Kampuchea to set up the Indochinese federation and use it as a stepping stone to commit further aggression in Southeast Asia. After almost 6 years now, Vietnam is still occupying Kampuchea and refusing to listen to the just demand of world community. At the same time, Vietnam has carried out all kinds of maneuvers -- military to intimidate and threaten, and deceitful diplomatic -- to lessen pressure from the world and to avoid implementing the UN resolutions.

Militarily, Vietnam continues to send fresh reinforcement troops from Vietnam to the Kampuchean battlefield. Its Soviet master has also successively sent weapons and ammunition to the Vietnamese to carry on the war of aggression in Kampuchea, annex Kampuchea, achieve the Vietnamese strategy of setting up the Indochinese federation, and move toward achieving Vietnam's own regional expansionist strategy and its Soviet master's global expansionist strategy in this region.

On the diplomatic front, Vietnam has carried out all kinds of maneuvers, including deceitful peace talks and tricks to get others to recognize the Heng Samrin puppets, its running dogs, and through this to move toward legitimizing its act of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. All this shows that Vietnam has not abandoned its aggressive expansionist policy despite its difficulty and impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield and world condemnation in the international arena. Vietnam still stubbornly persists in carrying on its war to occupy Kampuchea and push further ahead in accordance with its own aggressive expansionist strategy and that of its Soviet master.

Because of Vietnamese stubbornness in continuing to use brute force to occupy Kampuchea, the Kampuchean problem has, for the past almost 6 years, remained unresolved. The fire of the Kampuchean war is still fiercely raging and, furthermore, has reached Thailand causing constant tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Vietnam, which is also in control in Laos, now orders the Vientiane puppets to provoke Thailand along the Thai-Lao border. This has made tension in the region worse.

Faced with the arrogance and insolence of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who rely on brute force, the world community, and in particular the ASEAN countries which are Kampuchea's neighbors, have persistently and firmly continued to demand that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny. They all see the necessity to carry on pressuring Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions, for if Vietnam does not withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved, and Southeast Asia will not have security. Furthermore, they all realize that if Vietnam continues to occupy Kampuchea and successfully annex Kampuchea, then it will rapidly move ahead in accordance with Vietnam's own aggressive expansionist strategy and that of the Soviet master.

So, this is not only dangerous for the survival of the Kampuchea nation and race, it is also dangerous for the survival and interests of all countries in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. That is why at this year's meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers, the ASEAN countries continue to categorically adhere to their firm political stand in demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions and respect the Kampuchean people's sacred right to self-determination without outside interference. Only when Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea can the Kampuchean problem be justly and definitively resolved and can Kampuchea recover its peace and security; Southeast Asia will then regain peace and security which, in turn, will benefit peace and security the world over.

VODK CITES DEMANDS FOR SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK160637 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "The International Community Has Agreed That the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Must Withdraw All of Its Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea in Compliance With the UN General Assembly Resolutions"]

[Text] Since they sent their troops to attack and occupy Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have made every effort to stage all kinds of maneuvers in an attempt to make the international community accept Vietnam's gross, barbarous aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have tried successively to stage such maneuvers as holding dialogues on resolving the tension in the region in an attempt to transform the issue of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea into a regional issue between the ASEAN countries and Indochina. Furthermore, they have performed their maneuvers of partial troop withdrawals from Kampuchea in an attempt to refuse to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

For nearly 6 years, the Vietnamese have been unable to bury the issue of their aggression in Kampuchea. They cannot cheat anyone into accepting their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. The problem of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea remains an important issue on the international scene. The international community has clearly realized that the tension in the region has been caused by the Vietnamese, who sent hundreds of thousands of their soldiers to attack and occupy Kampuchea. The Kampuchean problem must be resolved in order to relieve the tension in the region. The Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved unless all of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea.

ASEAN foreign ministers and foreign ministers of other countries who attended the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting have agreed that the key to resolving the Kampuchean problem is for the Vietnamese to withdraw unconditionally all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and to respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny. In his opening address to the 17th annual ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta, the Indonesian president stated that the ASEAN countries consider the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea to be the first step toward restoring independence to Kampuchea as a sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned state. After the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting had issued a statement calling once more on the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and to let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny, Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan stressed: ASEAN will do everything for the Vietnamese to respond to our propositions. Concurrently, we will clearly tell the Vietnamese that we are continuing to pursue our present policy by doing everything to pressure them diplomatically, and economically until they respond to our proposals -- that is until they agree to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

The Canadian secretary of state for external affairs stated that Canada has firmly supported the ASEAN stand, which has called on the Vietnamese to completely withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. When he arrived in Jakarta on 11 July to attend the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe stated that Japan continues to support the ASEAN stand, which has called on the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea.

On 10 July, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz told reporters in Singapore that the United States has paid attention to the Kampuchean problem and has supported ASEAN efforts to pressure the Vietnamese to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

New Zealand Defense Minister David Thomson, who attended the ASEAN annual meeting, stated that New Zealand has supported the ASEAN stand against Vietnam's aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. It has supported ASEAN on the restoration of freedom and security in Kampuchea. Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, who represented 10 countries of the EEC, stated: The European Community has paid strong attention to the Kampuchean problem. We reiterate once more that we support the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea because we realize that this declaration is the basis for the correct and long-lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem through political means. Papua New Guinea's foreign minister stated that Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea have been the main cause of instability in the region.

During his recent visit to Bangkok, Massamba Sarre, chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea's ad hoc committee, state that the Kampuchean problem can be resolved by political means through pressure on the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea. Concerning the Vietnamese maneuver of partial troop withdrawals, he stated that the UN General Assembly has called on the Vietnamese to completely withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

All of these opinions have clearly shown that the international community does not tolerate Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. It has agreed that the Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved unless the Vietnamese withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny. If the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are stubborn and do not completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, they will become more isolated on the international scene.

VODK SAYS 800 SRV TROOPS SENT TO SIEM REAP

BK140424 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] At the end of June, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 300 fresh soldiers from Vietnam to Svay Lieu District in Siem Reap Province. On 4 July, they sent 500 Vietnamese soldiers in 17 trucks to Damdek market on the Siem Reap battlefield.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been sending more Vietnamese soldiers from Vietnam to all battlefields in Kampuchea. This is in preparation for escalating their war of aggression against Kampuchea and for further occupation of Kampuchea.

There is nothing showing that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors want to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. For this reason, the recent partial troop withdrawal farce staged by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors was just a trick to deceive world public opinion.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ASEAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

BK131220 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Where Does the Threat to ASEAN Really Come From?"]

[Text] The 2-day conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN countries ended on 10 July in Jakarta with differences in opinion. However, they issued the traditional statement in which no ways are found to improve peace and stability in the region. Moreover, being wirepulled by the imperialists and international reactionaries, the conferees concentrated on distorting the true situation in Kampuchea and slandering and vilifying Vietnam's good intentions by chanting their shopworn tune.

Why did the statement focus on reviving the corpses of the genocidal clique, long overthrown by the Kampuchean people, after the three corpses were reactivated in Beijing last week? Why did the statement concentrate on unreasonably attacking Vietnam? The answer is clear: It is aimed at recreating the Kampuchean problem to confuse the UN General Assembly, which is scheduled to convene the latter part of this year.

Everyone knows well that as of today the Kampuchean problem has vanished, since the Kampuchean people have now become the true masters of their country and are independently and self-determinedly developing the country in accordance with their chosen path. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja clearly reiterated at the conference: We should not forget that the first and most important issue is that the Kampuchean problem is the problem of the Kampuchean people themselves. This was broadcast over the Voice of America radio on 11 July. For this reason, it can be said that without keeping in mind the Kampuchean people who are the current masters of their country, and conference or any document involving Kampuchea would be regarded as interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

In other fields, in accusing and slandering Vietnam, the statement of the ASEAN conference was intended to divert regional and world opinion from severely condemning the large-scale collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and from exposing the pacemakers who are threatening various ASEAN countries as well as other nations in Southeast Asia. Regarding this the one who is maintaining a reasonable position is Mohamad bin Mahathir, prime minister and foreign minister who will be the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee. He said that China, not the Soviet Union, is the long-term threat to ASEAN countries. This was broadcast by BBC on 10 July.

For this reason, in his 2-week tour of Southeast Asia, no matter how hard U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will try to conceal the truth, no one will believe him any longer. For example, a Malaysian Foreign Ministry official clearly revealed that George Shultz was trying to convince others that the shipment of modern U.S. Military equipment to China poses no threat to any country. However, observers believe that excuse cannot mislead the leaders with a high sense of responsibility and various peace-loving nations in the region.

Even though the ASEAN foreign ministers conference has ended, its statement reflects the fact that some views are closely tied with the Chinese expansionist and hegemonists policy of creating tension throughout Southeast Asia and with the Reagan administration's policy of warmongering and the arms race. Some of the ASEAN foreign ministers are still blind and cannot see who threatens the various ASEAN countries and all of Southeast Asia. They do not know what should be done to find the best solution.

The three Indochinese peoples, who were and are currently the direct victims of the wars unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, are trying to do everything to enable the people in the ASEAN countries and the world to realize the danger and do not want to see these people and the nations in Southeast Asia and the world encounter such disaster and threats. Nevertheless, it is regrettable that ultrarightist reactionaries in some ASEAN countries are blindly inviting troubles into their country and are wholeheartedly serving the U.S. imperialists' bellicose policy and the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist policy without caring for national interests. This will become a genuine threat to peace, stability, and security of the various ASEAN countries and in this part of the world.

The three Indochinese countries have worked, are working, and will work tirelessly for peace, friendship, and cooperation in the region. At the same time, they have advanced initiatives which conform with the true situation in the region in order to ensure peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia. The communique of the ninth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam held on 2 July 1984 affirmed: The striving for a durable peace in Southeast Asia constitutes a long process that demands understanding and cooperation from all sides concerned. To start this process, a dialogue should be quickly initiated between the two Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries with a view to discussing urgent problems of mutual concern.

BORDER DISPUTE CONTINUES; NEGOTIATIONS REFUSED

BK140838 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Jul 84 pp 1, 32

[Text] There will be no negotiations on the three disputed border villages claimed by Laos and Thailand, a senior Laotian diplomat said yesterday. Claiming that the villages are in Lao territory, the diplomat, who asked to remain anonymous, said: "They are our home. Why should we make a negotiation?" He added that if Thailand did not withdraw its troops from the villages, "we will have to do something."

Laos is claiming that the three villages of Ban Mei, Ban Kang and Ban Samvang are in Paklai District of Laos' Sayaboury Province while Thailand says that the three villages are in Thailand's Ban Khok sub-district of Uttaradit Province. Thai troopers have been sent there to maintain peace and order and also to provide security for road construction in that area. The diplomat said that Laos would not stage any hostile action against Thailand or hold a rally at the Thai Embassy in Vientiane as it wanted to settle the problem in a peaceful manner. Meanwhile, a report from border patrol police in Uttaradit Province yesterday said that more Lao forces backed by Vietnamese troops had been deployed opposite the three disputed villages.

THAI PAPER REPORTS ON MILITARY MOVEMENTS

BK160249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Nong Khai -- Laos has boosted its military forces on two Mekong River islands opposite Phon Phisai District and Phak Kat Sub-district, it was reported yesterday. According to the report, 5 km and 10 km strategic roads are being built in Don Sangkhi and Don Lat. Bunkers have reportedly been built and two companies and one battalion have been sent to the islands.

Laos was also said to have sent a gunboat on a reconnaissance mission along the border and military vehicles, tractors and graders have gone to Don Lat. Provincial police chief Col Sayan Saengsayan and security officials were monitoring developments.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETES FRENCH NATIONAL DAY

BK141038 Vientiana KPL in English 0904 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 14, (KPL) -- President Souphanouvong of the Lao PDR conveyed best wishes for friendship relations between the two countries. This is expressed in his message to greet the French National Day today. The message addressed to French President F. Mitterrand wished the French people prosperity and happiness and also wished for the development of friendship relations and cooperation for the benefits of peoples of the two countries.

Sali Vongkhamsoo at Reception

BK160319 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0903 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] On the evening of 14 July, Jean Noel de Bouillane de Lacoste, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of France to Laos, and his wife held a reception at the embassy in Vientiane to mark the celebration of the French national day. Attending the reception as guests of honor on this occasion were Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Khambou Soumisai, chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee, together with ministers, deputy ministers, and many high-ranking cadres from ministries. Diplomats of various countries and representatives of international organizations in Laos also attended.

The reception continued in a joyous atmosphere. The guests and the hosts raised their glasses and drank a toast to the lasting friendship and to the prosperity and happiness of the two peoples of Laos and France.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS END 6-DAY VISIT

BK121512 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 12 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Australian Parliament led by its Senator E.A. Robertson, today left here after ending its 6-day official visit in response to the invitation of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA] of the Lao PDR.

During its stay here, the Australian parliamentarians had paid courtesy visits to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR and of the PSA, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Talks were held here between Souvannalat Sai-gnavong, deputy-secretary general of the PSA, and Senator E.A. Robertson. The discussions were dealt on regional and international issues that interested both sides.

The Australian parliamentary delegation also visited Luang Prabang Province, and several Australian-aid projects in Laos. The official visit of the parliamentary delegation was considered as an important move contributing to the enhancement of friendship relations between the high institutions of Laos and Australia.

U.S. REQUESTED TO SPEED UP ARMS DELIVERY

BK150300 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] The government has asked the United States to speed up delivery of weapons, Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. ACM Sitthi said on his return from the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta that he had conveyed the government's request to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during their meeting there. The foreign minister, however, did not reveal the types of weapons Thailand is trying to get.

He said the government in recent months had sent several letters to the U.S. requesting prompt delivery of weapons it had ordered from that country. The letters followed previous contacts made with the United States by Thai Government officials, including Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon who visited the U.S. in April.

ACM Sitthi said his talks with Shultz did not touch on Thailand's planned purchase of the F16A-100 jet fighters. He told Shultz the government was grateful to the United States for sending a team of experts to brief the Royal Thai Air Force officers on the cost and performance of the superjet.

Commenting on the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, ACM Sitthi said that as usual the conference reflected strong unity among member countries, "despite Hanoi's continuing efforts to isolate Thailand." The foreign minister added that ASEAN, in its meeting with Pacific countries, had agreed to enter into a loose economic cooperation arrangement with the group.

F-16'S MAY AFFECT RADAR SYSTEMS PURCHASE

BK140351 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jul 84 p 1

[By Soemsuk Kasitipradit]

[Text] The Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] may have to delay plans to buy an automated air defence system if it purchases a squadron of F16A-100 jet fighters, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday.

A senior officer who played a key role in formulating the RTAF's modernisation programme said the service's budget could not bear the cost of the F16's and the 3,000 million baht defence system, which was planned to be installed next year.

Pointing out that the present early warning system was obsolete, he said the automated system should get top priority. "Our existing radar is not so reliable in detecting low-flying hostile aircraft. Therefore, it is essential that we have a modern early warning system which is the heart of national defence," he said.

The source said the RTAF's annual budget for defence development amounted to about 2,000 million baht plus another 500 million in credits under the foreign military sales programme. The cost of 20 F16's, maintenance and spare parts will come to about round 10,000 million baht, exhausting that budget, he said.

"There is no point in getting sophisticated aircraft if our radar system remains obsolete and unreliable," he said, suggesting the F16 purchase be postponed.

The RTAF's phased modernisation plan worked out under former Commander-in-Chief ACM Thaklaeo Susinwon called for the installation of automated air defence system as first priority.

The second phase, which was scheduled to begin this year, called for the purchase of a squadron of A7 fighter bombers which would cost the taxpayers around 3,000 million baht.

Under the next stage, scheduled for 1987, the RTAF would consider buying more sophisticated fighters, possibly the General Dynamics F16 or the Northrop Corp's F20 Tiger-shark, said the source.

However, another senior officer who supports the F16 plan, said the RTAF under ACM Praphan Thupatemi saw the F16's as top priority. He said the RTAF might be able to go ahead with the automated air defence system and the F16 purchase if the terms of payment are favourable.

OFFICIAL BRIEFS ADELMAN ON SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE

BK140910 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman yesterday paid a courtesy call on Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan at the Foreign Ministry. Their talks focused mainly on the use of chemical warfare by the Soviet Union and the prospect of Soviet nuclear buildup in Asia.

Mr Adelman, who is on the third leg of an Asian trip, arrived in Thailand yesterday for a 3-day visit. He earlier visited Japan and China where he discussed arms control issues.

During the meeting, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat expressed concern over the alarming trend caused by the buildup of Soviet nuclear missiles in Asia. Both sides also agreed that evidence concerned the Soviet use of chemical weapons against the humanity in several parts of the world should be revealed for public awareness and for the prevention measures of a such worldwide spread use of the deadly poisonous agents by the Soviet Union. Also, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat briefed Mr Adelman on the result of the just-ended annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta.

While in Bangkok, Mr Adelman will also meet with Thai Armed Forces officials, including those from the medical and scientific department. He will also visit Ban Winai, a Lao refugee camp, 12 km inside Thailand from the Thai-Lao border.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ABE VISITS FOR TALKS

Arrives 14 July

OW150410 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Bangkok, July 15 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived here Saturday night for talks with his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, and other leaders. Abe's visit to Thailand followed a visit to Jakarta, where he attended a dialogue between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its Western and Pacific allies. Abe is also scheduled to pay courtesy calls Sunday on King Phumiphon Adunyadet and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

He is to leave for home Monday.

Call on King

OW160043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0031 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Bangkok, July 16 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was received in audience by Thai King Phumiphon Sunday and said the Tokyo government will extend continued assistance to Thailand to help the country combat the Indochina refugee problem.

During the meeting at the Royal Palace, Abe said he was greatly impressed by efforts made by Thailand to help Kampuchean refugees now temporarily resettled in the country.

Abe visited Bangkok at the invitation of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on the way home from Jakarta, where he took part in the expanded foreign ministers meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) last week.

In his meeting with the Japanese foreign minister, King Phumiphon said he is pleased with closer relations between his country and Japan, and thanked the Japanese Government for assistance to Thailand. Queen Sirikit and Abe's wife were also present at the meeting.

Abe is scheduled to have talks with Sitthi Monday to discuss the Kampuchean situation and regional economic affairs. Representing Japan in the ASEAN ministers conference, Abe put forward a three-point proposal to settle the five-year-long Kampuchean dispute.

Abe will also pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Monday.

Loan Notes Signed

OW160541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 16 Jul 84

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Bangkok, July 16 KYODO -- Japan and Thailand exchanged notes Monday on a 69,64 billion yen (289 Million dollars) loan for 11 Thai public infrastructure, rural and agriculture development projects. The notes were exchanged at the government house here between visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Thai Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun with Premier Prem Tinsulanon in attendance.

"The Japanese Government regards Thailand as a country with top priority in Japan's economic and technical cooperation programs," Abe said. "It is my hope," the foreign minister said at signing ceremony, "that this yen loan will make great contributions to the promotion of the fifth national economic and social development plan which both the Thai Government and people are striving in unity to achieve."

The yen loan consists of 20.21 billion yen (84 million dollars) for a fertilizer complex project, 10.71 billion yen (44 million dollars) for a Bangkok water supply improvement project, 8.44 billion yen (35 million dollars) for a power distribution systems reinforcement project and the remainder for eight other projects.

Before the signing ceremony, Foreign Minister Abe conferred with Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila for one hour on Kampuchea and bilateral relations. Abe and Sitthi attended the expanded ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Jakarta last week.

The Japanese foreign minister paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Prem after meeting Sitthi.

Abe also exchanged notes with Banyat Banthattan, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office, on a 6.39 billion yen (30 million dollars) grant to a social education and cultural center project and a 3.69 billion yen (17 million dollars) package for an expansion project of the King Mongkut Institute of Technology, both for over a three-year period beginning the current fiscal year.

During the same signing ceremony, Japanese Ambassador Masatada Tachibana and Winston Prattley, World Food Program (WFP) representative and resident co-ordinator of United Nations Border Relief Operation, exchanged a note verbale concerning Japan's emergency food aid to Kampuchean refugees and affected Thais. Under the program, Japanese officials said, Japan will provide 605 million yen (2.7 million dollars) worth of canned fish through the WFP.

The Japanese Government plans to continue to "extend the maximum possible cooperation for the solution of the refugees problem and the Kampuchean problem as its root cause," Abe said.

SITTHI RETURNS, DISCUSSES ASEAN MEETING

BK150201 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila, who has returned from the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta, told newsmen at Don Muang Airport this afternoon that the meeting in Jakarta discussed political issues of the region and agreed that the Kampuchean problem remains the only obstacle to the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He noted that the meeting demonstrated ASEAN's solidarity and unity.

He said the statement issued on the 1st day of the meeting stresses ASEAN's old stand on the Kampuchean problem and the oneness of Kampuchea. He added that the statement was not issued in response to the Vientiane joint communique.

The foreign minister revealed that the meeting also reviewed ASEAN's attitude during the 1-year period since the 16th meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers. It appeared that ASEAN has always demonstrated its compromising attitude in a bid to solve the Kampuchean problem through peaceful means. However, Vietnam has failed to reciprocate. On the contrary, Vietnam tries to isolate Thailand, sow discord within ASEAN and create misunderstandings against Thailand and other ASEAN members. In any event, ASEAN has never changed its attitude and still adheres to its proposed solution to the Kampuchean problem. ASEAN has not closed its door to Vietnam and hopes Vietnam will eventually turn to negotiate with it.

ACM Sitthi disclosed that the joint communique on the Kampuchean problem said what Vietnam has done in the past has not shown its sincerity in solving the Kampuchean problem and has only been a deceptive scheme. Meanwhile, the CGDK under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk has made much progress and become more stable. It is believed that the proposed national reconciliation among the factions in the country, including the Heng Samrin group, will be useful to the effort to solve the problem. The issue was discussed with the dialogue countries on 12 and 13 July. Since all the dialogue countries agreed that ASEAN's proposal was right, Vietnam therefore tries to divert public attention to other issues such as the border problems between Thailand and Kampuchea, Thailand and Laos, and Vietnam and China. This is in spite of the fact that the conflict was caused by the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea.

The meeting expressed satisfaction over ASEAN's economic achievements during the past year.

The foreign minister said he had informed the other ASEAN member countries about Thailand's action to settle the border conflict with Laos. He said Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot and he had sent letters to their Lao counterparts to inform them that we want to solve the problem through bilateral negotiations. The other ASEAN member countries agreed that the problem is a small one, and Vietnam should not interfere.

Further on ASEAN Meeting

BK150224 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Reporting on the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said the ASEAN foreign ministers also held meetings with countries of the Pacific community and the dialogue partner countries, and 21 countries were involved all totaled -- 5 Pacific community countries, 10 EEC countries, and 6 ASEAN countries. The meeting with these countries largely dealt with economic matters, such as trade and high interest rate problems. As for political discussions, those countries supported ASEAN's policy on Kampuchea.

The foreign minister said although there was a separate meeting between the ASEAN and the Pacific community countries, it did not imply that the Pacific community countries have formed a new grouping. However, it was ASEAN's view that due to the large trade volume with the Pacific countries there should be some forms of cooperation between them. Other countries can join in such cooperation later. In the initial stage, the ASEAN and Pacific countries will engage in loose cooperation, and there was a proposal for cooperation in human resource development and technology transfer. The officials concerned will study these matters in detail for further recommendations at the next ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur next year. The ASEAN secretary general has been entrusted to follow up on this matter.

Asked by newsmen about the border problem with Laos, the foreign minister said we are waiting for a response from Laos to our initiatives. Laos has been informed of our good intentions, and there is an agreement to the effect that Thailand and Laos will resort to negotiations to resolve disputes. Laos has also been asked to adhere to the joint communique existing between the two countries. He said the two countries can also discuss the differences on the maps. Even the UN secretary general has said that from news reports and our words and actions, he understood that Thailand has done the best it can. Others also felt that the dispute can be resolved and prevented from intensifying.

Asked if the purchase of F-16's was discussed with the U.S. secretary of state in Jakarta, the foreign minister said there was no discussion on the matter, but he thanked the United States for the briefings on the various types of aircraft. Asked if the United States was asked to speed up delivery of the weapons already ordered, Sitthi said the matter was discussed and confirmation has been given for some items, but it cannot be made public at this time.

THAI RAT EXAMINES ASEAN'S STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

BK121531 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 11 Jul 84 p 3

[Editorial: "ASEAN Reaffirms Its Stand on the Kampuchean Issue"]

[Text] At the annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta, ASEAN has once again reiterated its stand on the Kampuchean problem by renewing its call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the peaceful settlement of the problem through negotiations.

The joint statement issued by the ASEAN members reiterated the ASEAN stand made public in September 1982 which calls for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in order to allow a neutral Kampuchea to hold free elections under UN supervision so that the Kampuchean people can enjoy their right to self determination.

The ASEAN statement constitutes a response to the appeal by the recent conference of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Heng Samrin governments, held in Vientiane. The Vientiane conference called for a dialogue to be held between the ASEAN and Indochinese blocs in order to reduce regional tension at the Sino-Vietnamese, Thai-Lao, and Thai-Kampuchean borders.

It can be said that there is nothing new in the joint statement issued by the current ASEAN conference compared to the statements of the previous meetings. The current statement reaffirms ASEAN's original stand on Kampuchea, that is, ASEAN holds that the problem in Kampuchea which has dragged on for 5 years now was the result of the Vietnamese armed invasion of that country, installation of a puppet regime, and occupation of Kampuchea by about 150,000 to 170,000 of its troops.

The ASEAN countries support the UN resolution which reflects the opinion of the international community. They believe that the problem of war in Kampuchea can be solved only when Vietnam pulls out its occupation troops and allows the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination without outside interference in accordance with the UN Charter.

However, Vietnam has always ignored the UN resolution. Vietnam insists that the situation in Kampuchea is a fait accompli and the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea are not an issue for negotiation. Vietnam's tough stand constitutes a major obstacle in efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem.

Besides reaffirming its original stand on the Kampuchea issue, the ASEAN joint statement also takes note of the call by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, for national reconciliation among all Kampuchean factions including the Heng Samrin government, as a positive step towards achieving a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

ATHIT URGES LAOS TO HOLD TALKS ON BORDER ISSUE

BK130344 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] The supreme commander renewed his appeal for Laos to join talks to solve the Uttaradit Province border village dispute yesterday. Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said: "If Laos can prove that the three villages are on their side as claimed, we are ready to hand the villages back to them." Addressing a conference of the Royal College of Surgeons of Thailand, Gen Athit said the dispute was a "minor problem" which could be settled through talks. He said he was disappointed with the intervention by a super-power "trying to regionalise the issue," even though that country has no common border with Thailand or Laos.

Gen Athit said two of the villages -- Ban Klang and Ban Sawang -- were definitely Thai, while Ban Mai straddled an ill-defined border. Troops were sent to the villages only after workers building a link road had been regularly harassed by Pathet Lao soldiers.

While he admitted that hundreds of Laotian families were living in the villages, he said: "The Laotian people living there do not necessarily make the villages a part of Laos."

PRC'S 'ACT OF WAR AGAINST VIETNAM' CONTINUES

BK141022 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] China continues its act of war against Vietnam. It has mobilized six Army corps of the great military regions of Kunming and Guangzhou, and nine divisions of Guangdong and Yunnan Provinces to bring military pressure on the whole border line and conduct nibbling attacks on several areas of Vietnamese territory. In the last few days, along with wanton Chinese artillery shelling on many populated areas in Ha Tuyen Province, many groups of Chinese scouts and commandos intruded into Vietnamese territory at marker post Nos 14 and 17 in Lung Cu village, Dong Van District. China even marched more troops close to the Vietnamese border areas.

More on Border Shelling

BK150056 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Since early July, Chinese aggressor troops have fired tens of thousands of artillery and mortar rounds and H-12 rockets on Lai Chai, Xin Chai, Minh Tan, Thanh Duc, Thanh Thuy, Phuong Tien, Phuong Do, and Phong Quang villages, Vi Xuyen District, Quyet Ien village, Quang Ba District; Na Khe Dac, Bach Dich, and Phu Lung villages, Yen Minh District; Lung Tao, Sa Ghin, and Thai Phin Tung, Dong Van District; and Ban May, Hoang Su Phi District.

In recent days, the Beijing reactionary authorities have successively ordered their artillery units to fire on a number of populated areas in Vi Xuyen and Yen Minh Districts, perpetrating many new crimes against our people.

Transforming their hatred into strength, the armed forces and people of Ha Tuyen have promptly punished the Chinese aggressor troops for their criminal acts, inflicting heavy losses on them.

Ha Tuyen Official Reports

OW140830 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- The Chinese reactionaries' intensified acts of war against Ha Tuyen Province have been denounced by Ha Te, deputy of Ha Tuyen to the S.R.V. National Assembly, in a recent article appearing on the daily NHAN DAN.

Ha Te reported that the Chinese had fired more than 600,000 artillery shells of great destructive and lethal power on 28 of the 33 hamlets of Ha Tuyen along the border opposite the Chinese provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. Many areas have been shelled relentlessly since the beginning of April. On some particular days, thousands of shells fell on Ha Tuyen territory in a single day, causing big human and property losses.

The Beijing leadership has also sent many divisions to attack and occupy a number of heights in Thanh Duc, Thanh Thuy and Minh Tan hamlets in Vi Xuyen District, and Bach Dich and Phu Lung hamlets in Yen Minh District. At the same time, they moved several infantry and artillery divisions close to the border opposite Dong Van, Meo Vac, Xin Man and Hoang Su Phi Districts of Vietnam in preparation for large-scale attacks.

"The people and combatants of Ha Tuyen Province", the deputy wrote, "have not relaxed on production activities while standing ready to fight and to serve the front. In recent days, the fatherland front committee and affiliated mass organizations such as the women and youth and even the "combatants' mothers" and old people have sent many delegations bringing with them gifts to the frontline combatants. Hundreds of thousands of work-days have been contributed to transporting ammunition, digging fortifications and building roads. The local population has so far sent more than 2,300 tons of commodities to the border area" [quotation marks as received]. The mass organizations have also helped in the transfer of aged people and children to safe areas far from the battle zones and in rebuilding houses destroyed by Chinese artillery, he added.

RADIO FEATURE VIEWS PRC HOSTILITY, U.S. 'COLLUSION'

BK131436 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense" by Station Editor Vu Dinh Vinh]

[Test] In recent days, the Chinese reactionaries and U.S. imperialists have frantically conducted acts of sabotage, straining and complicating the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia. It should first be noted that this is a consequence of the military and political collusion between China and the United States and their reactionary followers which has been clearly intensified in recent days.

U.S. President Reagan's visit to Beijing and Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's visit to the United States marked a new milestone in the strengthening of Sino-U.S. military relations. Both sides have taken the first practical steps toward long-term military cooperation. Meanwhile, political relations have also developed.

On his way home, Zhang Aiping stopped over in Japan to discuss measures to intensify Sino-Japanese military collusion. On 9 July when he met the chief of the Japanese defense department, Zhang Aiping said: China supports the establishment of a Sino-Japanese security alliance. This means overt support for Sino-U.S. military coordination, for Japanese rearmament and for the ever increasing presence of U.S. Armed Forces in this region.

The above-mentioned bilateral and trilateral collusion is clearly aimed solely at opposing Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, sabotaging the trend for dialogue, and inciting confrontation between regional countries. As a result, they have agreed on tasks to meet this objective.

The Chinese reactionaries will continue to maintain military pressure to create tension along our country's northern border while at the same time exerting military pressure along the Sino-Lao border to support the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who have stubbornly and illegally occupied three Lao villages.

Since the beginning of July, Chinese soliders have fired thousands of mortar and heavy artillery shells and H-12 rockets into populated areas of Vi Xuyen and Yen Minh, Ha Tuyen Province. They poured fire on communications routes from Ha Giang to Thanh Thuy, from Ha Giang to Quang Ba, and from Quang Ba to Yen Minh.

The Chinese shellings have destroyed many houses, stations, and classrooms, and have killed or wounded many people in Xin Chat and Phen Van hamlets of Phu Lung village, and Cho Ke and Dong Sao hamlets of Bach Dich village. They have also fired at passenger buses on the route from Quang Ba to Dong Van, killing and wounding seven passengers.

Chinese spies and commandos have also penetrated at marker post No 14 and arrogantly ransacked the area at marker post No 17 in Dong Van District, Ha Tuyen Province.

Along with the shelling and nibbling at Vietnamese territory, the General Political Department of the Chinese Army has sent some scribblers to the border areas of Guangxi and Yunnan to write about life here. This gang of writers have spun out a number of articles to serve the Beijing rulers' plots slandering Vietnam and stimulating the ideology of expansionism and aggression among the Chinese troops and people.

Meanwhile, Beijing has publicly announced a new phase of military aid to the Khmer reactionaries. At the beck and call of their master, in the past few days the leaders of all the three groups went to Beijing. They met Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang who gave them some encouragement. Once again, Zhao instructed his lackeys to remain united and to cooperate with one another so as to continually oppose and undermine the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and maintain the tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. This is the second time since September 1983 that the three leaders of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government have been called to Beijing.

Why do the Zhongnanhai masters have to hurry in doing this? They want to comfort their henchmen who are being demoralized by the profound contradictions among them due to the offensives, searches and mopping-up blows inflicted by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in the Thai-Kampuchean border area during the last dry season.

The real intention of the Beijing powerholding clique is to control and foster the Pol Pot clique, their important tool. Meanwhile, the developing situation in the three Indochinese countries' revolution, and especially the situation in Kampuchea, has not followed the Beijing reactionaries' subjective calculations. The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea and the peace proposal of the three Indochinese countries made at their ninth foreign ministers conference in Vientiane in early July have been welcomed and supported by world public opinion.

The recent cheap conference of the Khmer reactionary groups in Beijing was aimed at receiving new orders for their defensive military and political plans and at coping with the defensive and exposed position of both the masters and their servants in Kampuchea. Through the conference of the tripartite Khmer groups, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have exposed their unchanging evil intention to oppose the Indochinese countries, continue to nurture the Pol Pot genocidal clique and other Khmer reactionary groups, and oppose Vietnam and Kampuchea militarily.

It is not accidental that the hostile Chinese activities against the three Indochinese countries are being carried out while the ASEAN foreign ministers conference is being held in Jakarta and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is making a trip to five countries in Asia and the Southwest Pacific. During his trip, Shultz will participate in the enlarged ASEAN foreign ministers conference with the United States, Japan, and some other countries. He will later attend a conference of ANZUS which is composed of the United States, Australia, and New Zealand.

The U.S. secretary of state's trip to this region is clearly aimed at colluding with Beijing and the rightist groups in the ASEAN countries to continue to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival and undermine the developing trend toward dialogue in the region. A high-ranking U.S. official announcing the trip by George Shultz said: As long as Vietnam maintains its troops in Kampuchea, the United States cannot consider the normalization of relations with Vietnam. Shultz, in a press conference in Singapore on 10 July, admitted this. He also repeated Beijing's allegations that Vietnam has continued its aggression in Kampuchea.

Moreover, the United States and Beijing are directly giving aid to the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionary groups, providing them with dollars to buy weapons. Although Washington has tried to deny this, the foreign press has exposed this wicked U.S. activity. During his trip, the U.S. secretary of state will also press the ASEAN countries and countries in the Southwest Pacific to buy more U.S. weapons, and turn ASEAN into a military alliance under the control of the United States in order to serve the counterrevolutionary U.S. global strategy and create tension in the region.

It is obvious that the threat to the peace and security of the Indochinese countries and other Asian nations stems from the Chinese expansionist policy in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. Straightforward views have been expressed by some ASEAN countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia. During his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Kuala Lumpur on 9 July, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir stressed that Malaysia regards China as a long-term threat to peace in Southeast Asia.

The fact that China has begun its military modernization with U.S. weapons assistance is an encouragement for Beijing to pursue its expansionist and hegemonist policy. This has created real concern and vigilance among public opinion in many ASEAN countries toward the Chinese scheme. It also shows clearly a basic cause of the threat to peace and stability in the region.

NHAN DAN VIEWS ASEAN STATEMENT ON KAMPUCHEA

BK121136 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 11 Jul 84

[NHAN DAN 11 July commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "Which Way Is Correct?"]

[Text] The Jakarta conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers recently issued a joint statement on the Kampuchean problem. Public opinion noted that a few days before the opening of the ASEAN conference, Zhongnanhai hurriedly summoned the leaders of various reactionary Khmer groups to Beijing for secret talks. The Chinese reactionaries not only have continued to plot against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, but they have also pressured the ASEAN countries into opposing the growing trend toward demanding the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and toward dialogue in the region.

Looking at the contents of the statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference one cannot fail to notice the following three striking points: First, the statement offered nothing new in the so-called solution to the Kampuchean problem. They reiterated their absurd demand for unilateral Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea when the danger of Chinese expansion and aggression against the PRK and the Indochinese countries as a whole still remains. In addition, they declared their continued support for the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the control of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and for the so-called policy of national reconciliation advocated by various reactionary Khmer groups.

All these schemes are, in fact, aimed at serving Beijing's sinister plan to reverse the Kampuchean situation, oppose the PRK, and pave the way for the restoration of the genocidal Pol Pot regime which has been overthrown by the Kampuchean people. All these have met with strong rejection from the Kampuchean people and the Indochinese people as a whole.

Second, the statement distorted the real situation in Kampuchea and misinterpreted the root cause of the threat to Southeast Asian peace and security, namely the Beijing authorities' dangerous expansionist and hegemonist policy. They evaded the fact that the PRK and the SRV had once again displayed their goodwill through their unanimous agreement on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea.

They said they are ready to negotiate, but they distorted the reasonable and fair proposals put forward by the three Indochinese countries on 2 July 1984 for a dialogue between the two groups of countries -- Indochinese and ASEAN -- to resolve outstanding problems in the region through peaceful negotiations for the sake of a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, they ignored and spoke nothing about the Chinese reactionaries trying to nurture and give a blood transfusion to the genocidal Pol Pot gang and other reactionary groups so that they can oppose the Kampuchean people, thus posing a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Even worse, they tried to defend the Chinese reactionaries' criminal actions.

The contents of the ASEAN statement can in no way cover up the fact that a broad section of public opinion in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia and Malaysia, has become increasingly aware that it is the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist forces that pose a threat to peace and security in the region.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's 9 July 1984 statement to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz that Malaysia still considers China a long-term threat to Southeast Asian security reflected the true concern of public opinion in many ASEAN countries and correctly presented the root cause of the threat to peace and stability in the region.

Third, the fact that the ASEAN countries closed their eyes to the eloquent truth about the PRK's international prestige having continued to grow over the 5 years since its rebirth, about the Kampuchean situation having become increasingly stabilized and being irreversible, and that the ASEAN countries have continued to nurture their illusion in embracing the corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot clique hidden under the Democratic Kampuchea shroud will only create conditions for the Chinese expansionsits and hegemonists to collude with the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarist forces in intensifying their infiltration into this region.

Is it not right that the foreign minister of Singapore on 9 July 1984 admitted that ASEAN has paid too much attention to Kampuchea over the past years? How have the ASEAN countries benefited from paying much attention to this issue? It is clear that by pursuing this policy, the ASEAN countries are being driven into a passive and awkward position.

The Thai authorities' collusion with Beijing and Washington in their policy of hostility toward the three Indochinese countries runs totally counter to the interests of the Thai people. They are plunging themselves deeper onto the dangerous path of sabotaging peace and stability in the region.

Dialogue is a correct way beneficial to all parties concerned. The 2 July 1984 Vientiane conference of the three countries of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam advocated the need to regard the ASEAN countries' 21 September 1983 proposal as well as all other proposals put forward by both sides as bases for negotiations on the principle of equality and mutual respect. This is a reasonable and fair proposal which, taking into account the opinions of both sides, is aimed at pressing for a dialogue compatible with the demands and aspirations of all the peoples in the region.

If the ASEAN countries are really ready for negotiations as already claimed in their 9 July 1984 statement, they must realize that the path toward dialogue has already been widely open thanks to many good-will proposals made by the three Indochinese countries.

Criticizes ASEAN's Attitude

OW140915 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- "The content of the ASEAN's joint communique especially its section on the 'Kampuchean problem' does not serve the interest of a dialogue in Southeast Asia", says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper notes that the communique "not only repeats its previous slanderous allegations but contains new distortions against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. Meanwhile, it does not make a slightest mention of, and even covers up the (?plot of) the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circle against the revival of the Kampuchean people and their multifaceted war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries".

NHAN DAN goes on: "This communique is loaded with brazen slanders against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. It distorts the nature of the presence of the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea, who, as everyone knows, had gone there at the request of the Kampuchean people and the legitimate government of Kampuchea to help defend that country and later to counter the subversive acts of the Polpotist henchmen of Beijing. The communique went so far as to charge Vietnam with trying to impose a military solution in Kampuchea. It even says that Vietnam is trying to 'colonize' Kampuchea, and is displacing lots of Kampucheans to the Thai border, while in fact these innocent people are helpless victims of the Polpotist butchers, forced to leave their homes for a precarious existence in so-called 'refugee camps'. More seriously still, the communique tried to dismiss the goodwill proposal of the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference held in Vientiane on July 2, 1984, calling it a mere 'propaganda ploy'".

The paper goes on: "The so-called 'political settlement of the Kampuchean problem put forth by the Jakarta conference only serves China's plan to reverse the current situation in Kampuchea, to overthrow the P.R.K. Government and to bring back the Beijing-controlled Pol Pot genocidal clique".

The paper notes that the timing of the communique is aimed at two distinct targets: "first, to swing public opinion in the United Nations in favour of the continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea's seat by the so-called 'Democratic Kampuchea Coalition', which is in fact the Polpotists in disguise, at the coming 39th session of the U.N.; secondly, to support Beijing and the U.S. in inciting confrontation in Southeast Asia and opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people and the interests of all the three Indochinese countries".

The paper concludes: "Dialogue meets the legitimate aspiration of the 350 million people in this region, and also the interests of all parties concerned. A dialogue between ASEAN and Indochina as proposed by the recent conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, can be started on the basis of the Sept 21, 1983 proposal of the ASEAN countries and the Jan 29, 1984 proposal on the three Indochinese countries as well as all other proposals that both sides may put forth, in keeping with the principle of equality, respect for each other's opinion and mutual benefit.

"Two options are before ASEAN, dialogue or confrontation. Which does it want? "the paper asks in conclusion.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN RETURNS FROM ASEAN DIALOGUE IN JAKARTA

BK141028 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, returned to Australia from Jakarta this evening, saying, Australia still has a role to play in the Kampuchean issue despite the rejection by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, of a plan for a peace conference in Canberra. At a meeting with ASEAN leaders in Jakarta, the foreign ministers quickly refused Mr Hayden's offer to host a regional meeting in Canberra to plan negotiations on Kampuchea.

LABOR PARTY TURNS BACK BID TO ABOLISH ASIO

BK120959 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The Labor Party's national conference has welcomed its former national secretary, Mr David Combe, back into political life. It passed a resolution saying there is no impediment to Mr Combe being employed by the government or dealing with it. Last year, the government cut its links with Mr Combe, a Canberra lobbyist, because of his involvement with a Soviet diplomat, Mr Valeriy Ivanov, who was expelled for spying.

Mr Combe said he was delighted with the party's decision, but it would not affect his claims for compensation, specifically before the Human Rights Commission and in civil proceedings.

The party's left wing used the Combe-Ivanov affair to try to justify its traditional call for the abolition of ASIO, Australia's Domestic Security Intelligence Service. The move was defeated by 54 votes to 43, but the conference accepted recommendations from its platform committee to make ASIO more accountable for outside scrutiny.

NEW ZEALANDMULDOON CONCEDES DEFEAT IN SNAP ELECTION

BK141120 Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Wellington, July 14 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon today conceded defeat in New Zealand's general election as the Labour Party headed for a landslide victory. Labour has won 41 seats, the ruling National Party 27 seats and the Social Credit Party two seats in the country's 95-member parliament, partial results announced so far showed.

Sir Robert rang Labour leader David Lange shortly after 9:20 pm (0920 GMT) to admit defeat in the snap election, which was fought largely on economic and defense issues. Mr Lange, 42, who stands to become the youngest prime minister in New Zealand for more than a century, described the call as "moving and gracious" to cheering supporters. "We will rest tomorrow and start work on Monday...you will start working on Monday too," he told well-wishers in his Auckland electorate of Managere as they showered him with streamers and confetti.

With 25 seats still undecided, unofficial projections gave Labour a majority of between 15 and 19 seats. Halfway through the count, four Cabinet ministers and another six National Party M.P.'s had lost their seats. A telling casualty was the defeat of speaker of the New Zealand Parliament, Sir Richard Harrison.

Commenting on the results, Sir Robert, 63, said that "New Zealand was in for hard times" under a Labour administration, the first since 1975. But the defeated prime minister, who has three successful elections behind him, added "This government will be a one-term (3-year) government."

Foreign Exchange Dealings Halt

BK151126 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The New Zealand Reserved Bank has suspended all foreign exchange dealings indefinitely, heightening speculations that the dollar is going to be devalued. The bank said it had taken the action because of uncertainties in the foreign exchange market and to allow time for the position to be reassessed. Provision had been made for banks and other foreign exchange dealers to meet the urgent needs of travelers.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Washington, (Helen McComby) says hundreds of millions of dollars float out of New Zealand in the lead up to yesterday's general election. This was because of fears that a Labor Government would devalue the currency. However, Labor's finance spokesman, Mr (Roger Douglas), said today the party had no plans to take such action.

NEW LABOR GOVERNMENT TO MISS ANZUS MEETING

BK150636 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] New Zealand's new Labor Government will not be represented at the meeting of the ANZUS Council, which opens in Wellington tomorrow. ANZUS is a defense pact linking Australia, New Zealand, and United States. Constitutionally, the government of Sir Robert Muldoon is still in power for the next 12 days despite Labor's election victory yesterday. The Labor prime minister-elect, Mr David Lange, says he will hold private discussions with both the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, and the Australian foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, who are attending the ANZUS talks.

Before leaving Canberra for New Zealand, the American secretary of state indicated concern over the policy of the new Labor government in New Zealand banning nuclear-armed warships from its ports. Mr Shultz said that for the ANZUS alliance to mean anything it had to be possible for the military forces of the respective countries to be able to interact with each other. He stressed that the United States, Australia, and New Zealand had to deter any threat against their shared value of freedom, liberty, and the rule of law.

INCOMING LABOR PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH SHULTZ

BK151122 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] New Zealand's incoming Labor prime minister, Mr David Lange, has had a brief meeting with the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, in Wellington. They agree to hold more detailed discussions on Tuesday following the 2-day council meeting of the ANZUS defense pact linking Australia, New Zealand, and United States. Despite its election victory yesterday, the New Zealand Labor Party will not take over government until next week and will not take part in the ANZUS meeting. Its policies of banning nuclear-powered warships from New Zealand ports and renegotiating the ANZUS pact have put a cloud over the council meeting.

Mr Lange has sought to defuse the issue by reassuring the United States and Australia of its full support to maintaining New Zealand's close relationship with them.

Before leaving Australia for the Wellington talks, Mr Shultz indicated his concern by saying that for an alliance to mean anything it has to be possible for the military forces of the countries to interact.

SUHARTO MEETS WITH SHULTZ, ABE, CHRETIEN

BK131029 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has expressed his appreciation to the Indonesian Government for having hosted a dialogue meeting between ASEAN and its dialogue partner countries. Shultz told newsmen this after he was received by President Suharto at the Bina Grapha presidential office in Jakarta this morning. He said that during his talks with President Suharto, relations between Indonesia and the United States, especially those related to human rights, were discussed.

Meanwhile, President Suharto also received a courtesy call from Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at the same venue. Shintaro Abe later told newsmen that President Suharto highly appreciates Japan's peace proposal in its efforts to help ASEAN seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem. Abe disclosed that Japan's peace proposal includes assistance of personnel and transportation facilities for holding a general election in Kampuchea when the Vietnamese forces have been withdrawn.

During the meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and President Suharto discussed the Kampuchean problem and bilateral relations which were termed excellent. A note on economic cooperation will be exchanged between Indonesia and Japan at the Foreign Affairs Department office in Jakarta tomorrow.

Earlier, President Suharto also received a courtesy call from Canadian Foreign Minister Jean Chretien.

ABE, MOKHTAR REMARKS AT LOAN AGREEMENT CEREMONY

OW140609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Jakarta, July 14 KYODO -- Japan and Indonesia exchanged notes on Japan's new loan package of 71.6 billion yen (321 million dollars) for fiscal 1984 to assist Jakarta in its economic and social development program. The notes were exchanged between Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

"This amount represents an increase of 6.1 percent as compared to the Japanese aid commitment in the previous year," Mokhtar said after the signing of the agreement. "What we just signed today," he stated, "is again indicating the existence of understanding and the ever strengthened spirit of cooperation between our two countries which underlined the dynamic expansion of cooperation from year-to-year for the benefit of our respective people."

Referring to Indonesia's Fourth Five-Year Development Program that began in April, the Indonesian foreign minister said, "My government is now striving for the mobilization of domestic sources, such as through the broadening of the tax base and the deregulation of the banking system."

The new loan brings up Japan's accumulative loans to Indonesia to about 1,174 billion yen (4.887 billion dollars), Japanese officials said.

Abe said Japan is prepared to be in close contact with Indonesia and other ASEAN member countries for the development of human resources as agreed upon during two days of talks.

Tokyo's new loan package to Indonesia came barely one month after the inter-governmental group on Indonesia met in The Hague to aid Indonesia's economic and social development. The Japanese loan will be used for a total of 17 projects, including an East Java electric power transmission and distribution network and a Jakarta water supply development. The loan is repayable within 30 years, including a 10 year grace period. Interest is 3.5 percent.

The signing capped Abe's four-day visit to Jakarta where he attended the annual expanded ASEAN foreign ministers meeting and held separate talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and other leaders.

MURDANI MEETS WITH AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN ON EAST TIMOR

BK131508 Hong Kong AFP in English 0809 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Jakarta, July 13 (AFP) -- An Australian Labour Party call for an international fact-finding mission to go to East Timor was "unacceptable" to Indonesia, Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani said today. He said requests from outside Indonesia for a fact-finding mission to East Timor "are an interference in our domestic affairs." He was talking to newsmen after meeting with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden.

The Australian Labor Party at its annual conference this week passed a resolution softening its tough stand over Indonesia's annexation of the former Portuguese colony but still noting that no act of self-determination had taken place and calling for an independent fact-finding mission to be sent to the territory.

Gen Murdani said he had "made it rather clear" to Mr Hayden that the party resolution was unacceptable. Questioned about human rights in East Timor, Gen Murdani said there was "no problem" and added "we don't need anybody else's advice on our human rights problems." He also made it clear that East Timor was part of Indonesia.

Mr Hayden told newsmen Australia did not want to interfere in Indonesia's affairs but said there was "concern" in Australia about human rights, "as in all Western countries with democratic traditions." On bilateral relations Gen Murdani said he had no "complaints."

It was the first time Mr Hayden and Gen Murdani have met since the Labor Party came to power in Australia last year and relations became strained, chiefly over the East Timor issue where Canberra has expressed concern over Indonesian military activities and human rights issues.

Gen Murdani said of the current military situation in East Timor: "There is no conflict, only small bands of Fretelin (separatists) foraging for food." He said the question of so-called Indonesian death squads was not raised, adding: "There are no mysterious killers here." Diplomatic and church sources claim the death squads have eliminated 4,000 suspected criminals in the past year.

'No Significant Issue'

BK140943 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces General L.B. Murdani, after having a meeting with the Australian minister of foreign affairs, Bill Hayden, yesterday firmly stated that there were no political refugees except criminals trying to escape to Papua New Guinea.

The two leaders during their one-hour meeting discussed various bilateral and regional issues. Their talks included among other things the relations between Indonesia and the Papua New Guinea, the Irian Jaya border issue, cooperation between the two countries, the so-called Free Papua Movement -- OPM [Organisasi Papua Merdeka] -- military operations, the Vietnamese military ability, and the Kampuchean problem.

Gen Murdani rejected the comments on military situation in East Timor and said that there was no significant issue in the youngest province of Indonesia. The East Timor issue is the internal problem of Indonesia, and there is no conflict in the province, and the existing problem is a little disturbance launched by the few remaining members of the so-called Fretilin movement, he asserted.

The general also said that Indonesia could not accept any interference from other countries in dealing with its internal issues. He considered that other peoples have been interfering other peoples' issues that they have already proposed to send a fact-finding team, he added. [sentence as heard]

Hayden Comments

BK121003 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, visiting the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, has again emphasized the strength of Australian feeling about East Timor.

Speaking before talks with Indonesia's foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, Mr Hayden said he did not want Indonesia to underestimate concern still felt in Australia despite the change of wording in the governing Labor Party's policy on East Timor.

A resolution passed at the party's national conference in Canberra yesterday avoids direct confrontation with Indonesia over its takeover of East Timor, but still asserts Australia's interest in influencing conditions there and promoting the welfare of the East Timorese people.

Mr Hayden said that in particular, he would raise with Dr Mokhtar the question of self-determination for the East Timorese and the party's conference call for an independent international mission to visit the island.

KOMPAS on East Timor Issue

BK131100 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesia 5 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Australian Ambassador's Visit to East Timor"]

[Text] Australian Ambassador to Indonesia Rawdon Dalrymple, accompanied by Defense Attache Gordon Murphy, left Jakarta for East Timor yesterday. It sounds strange that a visit to an Indonesian province by a foreign ambassador has managed to make headlines and raise polemics. The visit to East Timor, initially scheduled for last May, was postponed by the Indonesian Government and given the green light only last week.

The Australian Government and political circles in that country including its press media have made an issue of the postponement of the visit and considered it as something not beneficial to the good relations between the two countries.

This issue is especially related to the upcoming convening of the Australian Labor Party [ALP] national conference on 9 July. The ruling ALP is known to take its own stand toward the integration of East Timor into Indonesia. The essence of its stand is that it does not fully accept such integration. The ALP had already taken this stand while still an opposition party under a previous government, and it is believed that the party's left wing group has been responsible in shaping this stand.

The Labor Party government of Bob Hawke and Bill Hayden is now faced with two problems: Externally, the problem of maintaining and even upgrading good relations between Australia and Indonesia, and internally, the problem of neutralizing the stand on East Timor taken by the ALP's radical group. The Labor Party government's efforts in these two areas have been disrupted by recent developments in East Timor and even in Irian Jaya. The developments in the two provinces are the internal affairs of Indonesia, but it is also a fact that such developments have affected the attitude adopted by part of the Australian public and press toward Indonesia. Under the democratic system practiced in that country, the government cannot simply ignore various opinions put forward by the public.

As for the Indonesian side, we reluctantly have to pay attention to the developments and situation in Australia because we realize the necessity of having good relations with that country. This issue is not a matter of our sovereignty or prestige being involved, but a problem on how to look at our national interests and adjust them in our relations with Australia. If the issue involved our sovereignty, it would be more obvious and easier for us to see -- politically speaking, the process of East Timor's integration with Indonesia is already settled. Our involvement in East Timor, which led to an unsmooth process of integration, was not Indonesia's own wish. It was determined more by the developments in East Timor at that time, including the stand taken by Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor], Portugal, and Australia itself.

That there are still problems now in the acculturation process in East Timor -- such problems also take place in Irian Jaya involving remnants of political disputes -- is natural. We also experienced such problems in other areas during our process of national integration in the past.

These facts may not be fully understood by various circles in Australia, especially its Labor Party. There are now two things they should understand: First, the integration of East Timor has become a reality. It is now part of and a province of Indonesia and nobody can deny this. Second, during the integration process, some problems arose which still exist. When these problems continue to exist, events unwanted by even Indonesia begin to take place. Any concern over these events, when motivated by humanitarian feeling, is also natural and in fact characterizes present-day international relations.

It is a different matter if these events are exploited with a view to discrediting the integration of East Timor. Such a view and action will never solve the problem and will only serve to disrupt bilateral relations.

The current visit of the Australian ambassador to East Timor is expected to produce positive results for the efforts of maintaining the cordial bilateral relations, especially in the light of upcoming ALP national conference. The visit also appears to give a hint that Indonesia highly appreciates Bob Hawke's efforts to neutralize the ALP's radical faction as part of his good-neighbor policy with Indonesia.

Meanwhile, privately speaking, we are under the impression that in handling relations with Australia and various related issues, the East Timor and Irian Jaya issues in particular, the president's men do not show a harmonious and coordinated attitude. To a certain extent, this lack of harmony and coordination may also increase misunderstanding. If that is the case, an improvement among them is definitely needed.

PRESS COMMENT ON ASEAN DIALOGUES REPORTED

BK141151 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 2300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the ASEAN dialogue, BERITA YUDHA says that the ASEAN stand appears to have been understood by the five nation Pacific group as well as the EEC. They consider the Jakarta meeting an important approach and a good start toward cultivating mutual understanding in the Pacific region. The daily believes that the future of the world will be mainly determined by the Pacific. Therefore, the dialogue with the Pacific countries is seen as an important event not only for ASEAN and the Pacific countries, but for the world in general.

MERDEKA cautions that in the history of ASEAN's relations with non-ASEAN countries, there are a number of factors which need to be studied and examined seriously, especially at present when ASEAN relations with certain Pacific countries show a trend toward even greater strengthening. It is in this context, according to MERDEKA, that we need to closely follow and examine the dialogues between the ASEAN foreign ministers and their Japanese, Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian counterparts.

KEDAUATAN RAKYAT of Yogyakarta, commenting on the ASEAN dialogues, with the Pacific group and the EEC, takes special note of the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who expressed the desire for a comprehensive discussion of the problem of the entry of ASEAN products into the United States. According to this daily, the problem is important in view of the maturity of the United States as an industrialized country, which means we should protect our own industry.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE 14 JULY

BK140640 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Three new ministers have been appointed in a Cabinet reshuffle announced by the prime minister this afternoon. The new ministers are Mr (Daim) Zainuddin, the MP for Kuala Muda, who becomes the new finance minister; Datuk Khalil Yaakob, who is promoted to minister in the Prime Minister's Department, and Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, who replaces Datin Paduka Aishah Gani as welfare services minister. Tengku Razaleigh is now minister of trade and industry. Three ministers who resigned are Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie; the minister of agriculture, Datuk Manan Othman; and Welfare Service Minister Datin Paduka Aishah Gani.

In the new reshuffle, a new Ministry of Justice has been created but the number of cabinet ministers remains the same. The minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Datuk James Ongkili, is the minister of justice as well as remaining a minister in the Prime Minister's Department.

The new minister of education is Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi, who takes over from Datuk Dr. Sulaiman Daud, who is now the minister of culture, youths, and sports. Mr Anwar Ibrahim is the new minister of agriculture. The new foreign minister is Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. Datuk Sri Adib Adam has been switched to the Ministry of Land and Regional Development, while Datuk Rais Yatim is taking over the Information Ministry.

SINGAPOREMAJOR NEWSPAPER COMPANIES ANNOUNCE MERGER

BK120753 Hong Kong AFP in English 0402 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Singapore, July 12 (AFP) -- Singapore's three major newspaper groups -- THE TIMES Publishing, THE STRAITS TIMES Press, and Singapore News and Publication Ltd -- are to be merged soon to form a single publishing giant. The new group will have seven newspapers in the three main language streams -- English, Chinese and Malay -- as well as several magazines and related activities. The surprise announcement on the proposed merger was made in a joint statement said the move was to avoid the likely costs of "circulation struggle and duplicated capital expenditure and to achieve long term economies of scale."

The statement said it was also to develop a "common ideal" for newspapers in the different languages and to continue the upgrading of the editorial content. "In this way the divisive effects of a newspaper battle can be avoided and opportunities will be created to further unify the main language stream," it said. The statement said the merger could be organized in such a way that each paper would remain different by retaining its own style and continue to compete for readership and news items.

In the longer term there would be a reorganization and interchangeability of key executives and staff between the three groups. This will be done so that in time the newspapers published by the holding company will gain a new identity to which all will subscribe, a "new philosophy with which all can identify, and a common corporate loyalty."

U.S. CONGRESSMAN 'MEDDLING' IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

HK160808 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz has not let up in his meddling [pakialam] in the internal affairs of the Philippines. Solarz spent 24 hours in Manila and met with opposition leaders and officials of the Catholic Church.

Prior to his departure yesterday [15 July], Solarz told reporters at the airport that he met opposition and church leaders to discuss the recent Batasan elections and the Aquino assassination. Solarz, who is chairman of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, arrived in Manila last Saturday.

TOLENTINO MAKES STATEMENT ON ASEAN CONFERENCE

OW151257 Quezon City RPN television Network in English 1000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino is back from Jakarta, where he attended a successful conference between six ASEAN countries and non-ASEAN nations. Upon arrival, Minister Tolentino said the ASEAN tackled two problems, including trade barriers facing ASEAN nations.

[Begin Tolentino recording] I will summarize the main thrust of 40 dialogues, as a putting forward by the ASEAN countries, of the disadvantageous position of ASEAN exports to the dialogue countries, and a request that there be an easing up of the trade barriers, whether tariff or nontariff, that exist in the trading partners, against the goods from ASEAN. [end recording].

MARCOS DOES NOT INTEND TO PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW

HK150031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] President Marcos does not intend to proclaim martial law despite the activities of the New People's Army and student demonstrations. Here is Al Dovar for the full report:

[Begin recording] In a press conference, the president listed at least two conditions that would compel him to consider proclaiming martial law as he did in 1972. First, that he has exhausted all the remedies available to him under amendment No 6 of the Constitution, which empowers him to issue decrees under certain conditions; and second, that the actual rebellion is of such a size that will seriously challenge the capability of the armed forces and threaten the security of the republic. The president said that as far as he is concerned, none of these conditions has been reached. He cited the failure of the New People's Army to attain the capability of even taking a town and holding it. He said, and this is referring to the capabilities of the NPA, let us not panic on this. He said the president would limit himself to a flexible and gradual response to insurgency afforded him under amendment No 6.

The president said that while the pockets of rebellion exist in some parts of the country, they are not of the size that once threatened the country in 1972 or in 1954, when Hukbalahuk uprising was at its peak.

The president did not deny that many people have written him about the current situation, and the need for him to consider the proclamation of another martial law. He said that to these suggestions he had replied that the current situation is a far cry from 1972, when a combination of rightist and leftist forces was threatening to overthrow the government. [end recording]

In the same conference, President Marcos declared his opposition to the restoration of a privileged hour in the Batasang Pambansa. He said that if what the opposition wants is to be able to express their mind or attack the government, they can always do that during the question hour and during their debates on any measure. The president expressed his opposition to the restoration of the privileged hour on grounds that this privilege is unnecessary and could be subject to abuse, as it has been repeatedly abused in the old Congress. The president added that any member of the Batasan who has any question on any government operation can avail himself of the question hour, during which he can seek clarification from the Cabinet ministers. The president said he expects the Batasan to deal with more urgent measures such as the national budget and pending measures like the proposed amendments to the local government code and the labor laws and a review of the election code in the light of experience gained in the last election.

TROOPS OVERRUN REBEL CAMP IN MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

HK130802 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Military troopers have overrun a training camp used by rebel priest Conrado Balweg in the Mountain Province. The soldiers met resistance but were able to overcome the rebels, killing 5 of them in a fierce gunfight. Government troops suffered no casualties. Added details of that story from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] Brigadier General Victorino Asada, commander of the Regional Unified Command No. 1, said 5 terrorists of the New People's Army were killed during the operation. No casualty was reported on the government side. Asada said the rangers assaulted the rebel camp in the foothills of Mount Sipitan, Barangay Agid, Sagada, Mountain Province. He said the area has been the NPC training site chosen by Father Balweg as his main base of operations in the Mountain Province. He said Balweg was not around when the rangers stormed the camp. The firefight lasted for 1 hour and 45 minutes as the NPA's lamely tried to repel the attack, General Asada said. He said the rebels were forced to retreat, leaving behind their dead. The troops also found an M-16 rifle, .45 caliber pistols, and assorted medicines. The rangers also found 17 makeshift huts with one big classroom in an open area, intended for drills and other ceremonies.
[end recording]

Marcos Visits Troops

HK160025 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Topping the news at this hour, President Marcos takes a first-hand look at military operations against rebels in the jungles up north. His inspection included a hike through a scene of a running gun-battle, where government troops killed 53 rebels in 10 days of fighting. For an overall look at the president's inspection trip, here is Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] President Marcos yesterday [15 July] paid a surprise visit to an advanced military base deep in the western section of the Cordillera Mountains to make a first-hand observation of the Armed Forces' operations against subversive insurgents in that area. The president, who was in camouflage combat uniform, and with his old .45 caliber pistol, proceeded by presidential plane to San Fernando, La Union, and then took a helicopter to Barrio (Magulihip) in (Salapan), Abra. After landing, the president, amid heavy forests and palay grass, hiked about half a kilometer before reaching the advanced tactical base camp in (Salapan).

The president later received a briefing on troop operations in the area and met with civilian leaders in Tinglayan, Bugnai, Buscalan, and (Mallano), all in Kalinga-Apayao, where fierce battles with subversive terrorists recently took place. The civilian leaders expressed their thanks to the president for having ordered the military drive in the area.

At the base camp, the president inspected troops operating under the Regional Unified Commands 1 and 2. These are the mountain battalion of the 1st Scout Rangers Regiment, under Colonel (Primera Astrel), the 6th Marine Battalion landing team under Major (Raymundo Petrola), and the 1st Brigade of the 5th Division, Philippine Army, under Colonel (Manuel Ribo). He also received a briefing on the status of military operations in the common boundaries of Abra, Kalinga-Apayao, and the Mountain Province, which has rugged terrain suitable for guerrilla activities of the New People's Army, the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Brigadier Generals Victorino Azada and Alexander Felix, commanders of Regional Unified Commands 1 and 2, conducted the briefing.

After this, the president pinned medals on 15 soldiers of the Armed Forces' fighting units in the area. He also awarded wounded personnel medals to three soldiers who had earlier been airlifted to the Armed Forces Medical Center in Quezon City.
[end recording]

In his talk with government troops, President Marcos cited them for turning back the rebels in the hinterlands. The president said that the nation is grateful to them for the vigilance they have shown to keep the country safe.

[Begin Marcos recording] I assure you that the operations in Tinglayan and Bugnai have given a fresh new sense of encouragement to everybody, including the military and the civilians. They have therefore marked a turning-point, perhaps, in our fight against subversion and terrorism. I have therefore personally come in order to see the operations, and support such operations with available supplies, material and personnel, as may be necessary. To each and everyone of you goes the thanks and gratitude of the 52 million Filipino people. Once again, I congratulate you and salute you.
[end recording]

ENRILE COMMENTS ON CPP; ROLE AS MINISTER

HK131544 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jul 84 p 12

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has said the military is stepping up its operations in Mt. Province "to dislodge the NPA (New People's Army) contingent in Cordillera" and not to hunt down rebel priest Conrado Balweg. He said he cannot divulge estimates of the NPA strength in Mt. Province ("That's an operational matter.") but called it "substantial."

Enrile, speaking Monday before a group of women journalists, dismissed as "rumor" reports that an American military adviser was seen with local military men. "Except for JUSMAG (Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group), there are no American military advisers here. And JUSMAG is meant only for procurement purposes." He discounted the possibility of direct military intervention by the U.S.: "No nation can intervene directly unless we ask for it. Even the Russians will not do it." The defense minister pointed out that under the war powers act, the U.S. cannot commit troops anywhere in the world unless sanctioned by the Senate. He said the act is a "very strict" law.

Calling the present insurgency problem a "sensitive matter," he said the situation has "deteriorated. The build-up of the NPA was quite dramatic during the last 10 years."

He attributed this to the lifting of martial law which enabled dissidents to move around freely and communicate. The military was also occupied with the MNLF (Muslim National Liberation Front) in the south, Enrile said, thereby abandoning some areas in the country where the NPA succeeded in building up its political structure. "This is not worse than 1972," he said but cautioned that political groups, "no matter what their colors are, should exercise prudence in exercising their political rights to that we will not be drawn into that kind of a conflict where extraordinary remedies will be used."

He advocated the legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) "provided they forgo violence as an instrument of attaining their political ends."

Asked if he would recommend a general amnesty, he replied that it should be "studied carefully. If we give them amnesty, will they agree to the terms of an amnesty? We may just end up looking for them in Sierra Madre again." He said he will agree to selective amnesty. The fate of political prisoners, he added, does not lie with him. "I can only recommend their release."

He also defended the formation of Regional Unified Commands (RUC's) even as he recognized fears that the set-up may pave the way for a swift military takeover. The aim is to consolidate all military people in a given territory under one single command "for efficiency and facility in deployment." Enrile said this was found more effective in handling military problems. He explained how the government decides on military matters: A board of generals discusses the issues, sends conclusions or findings to the Ministry of Defense, then "we either agree or disagree," after which the paper is sent to the Office of the President.

The president can convene the National Security Council which he chairs. Vice-chairman is prime minister. Members include the ministers of defense, foreign affairs and justice. "My mind is the mind of a lawyer, not a military mind. I view my role (in Cabinet) as adviser and look at situations according to my own perceptions. The President is a military man. He has his own sources of information (on military matters)," Enrile told the women journalists.

Asked to clarify reports on his diminishing clout in government, he replied: "I respect the president. I would like to believe that he has hired me not to be an errand boy. If my usefulness in the Cabinet is no longer valued, then it is for the appointing power to say so and I will go back to private life." He explained that President Marcos, since 1981, has been saying that the "channel of command is from the president to the chief of staff." This has been the case with his three chiefs of staff, he said.

Enrile defined his role compared to that of Gen. Fabian Ver, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff: "He (Ver) cannot buy guns or bullets without my approval. I approve budgets, logistics, engage in policy decisions. Deployment of troops, operational decisions are his. I cannot supplant the judgment of a military man."

The defense minister denied reports of alignments in the military. "There is no such thing," he said referring to an Enrile-(Gen. Fidel) Ramos bloc. "These are all conjured by people who imagine things."

On politics, Enrile denied he has a solid power bloc behind him. "I only have Reino and Carag (co-assemblymen)." Asked about the bloc of Eduardo Cojuangco, he said: "I do not know what his plans are." His position on Amendment No. 6, he said, will be made known "if it becomes an issue in the Batasan."

On the First Lady, he said: "I don't think she is interested in becoming a KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] leader. One may conclude that she is interested in becoming a political personality beyond the present level."

Asked about how he viewed the Cabinet revamp, Enrile said the President had no intention to revamp the Cabinet. "But he (Marcos) was placed in a difficult situation. To revamp the Cabinet totally would mean some people, who became liabilities, would be removed but this would be unfair to those who performed quite well."

Outlines NPA Rural Terrorism

OW131451 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program; Edwin Vargas video report on Defense Minister Enrile addressing UN Walkers Club at Manila Hilton Hotel]

[Text] The New People's Army [NPA] killed during the past 18 months some 1,614 innocent civilians who refused to cooperate with them. We have the details from Edwin Vargas.

[Begin recording] [Vargas] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has declassified documented intelligence reports on NPA atrocities in the countryside. Speaking before the United Nations' Walkers Club at the Manila Hilton, Enrile said the growing specter of terrorism being followed by the NPA is aimed at instilling fear and terror among the masses of our people. Enrile said the campaign of terror continues to characterize the growing trend of NPA depredation throughout the country. To counter the increasing dissident activities, Enrile proposed the adoption a strategic stabilization plan.

[Enrile] [Video shows Enrile addressing UN Walkers Club meeting at Manila Hilton] [words indistinct] political organization as well as its (?armed) capability; organization as well as its (?armed) capability;

Second the establishment of a more effective local government structure capable of responding efficiently to public needs and eliciting citizen participation in all areas of security and development; and

Lastly, the stimulation of meaningful economic activities at the grassroots level.

[Vargas] At the same time, Enrile said intelligence reports also showed that dissidents have shifted their emphasis from underground political work to direct armed actions against both government troops and civilians targets. However, Enrile said that government is ready to meet any threat to its security. [end recording]

MARCOS WILLING TO MEET NONCOMMUNIST STUDENTS

OW131435 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program; Philip Tan video report on Philippine President Marcos addressing newsmen in Malacanang]

[Text] The president is willing to meet with student leaders who have good and acceptable credentials. However, the president has told newsmen that he is not inclined to meet student leaders who are members or are intending to become members of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Philip Tan has more.

[Begin Recording] [Tan] President Marcos clarified that the students by and large are not communist inclined, but many of their leaders are. The president, however, expressed willingness to talk to somebody whose credentials are acceptable as a student leader. Only recently, President Marcos received what he described as a rather unsymmetrical letter designed to cover up real communist intentions with complaints against tuition fee increases, and after the students lost their case against the UP [University of the Philippines] tuition fee increase in court, President Marcos said the student leaders shifted their cover to economic issues.

[Marco's] [Video shows Marcos speaking to newsmen in Malacanang] What they consider dialogue is they are holding you down as a captive audience, and they are lecturing you on what is considered democratic rights. So I am not about to [words indistinct]. We had that in 1970, 71, and 72, and look what it led to. I think that the students are by and large not communist inclined or communist sympathizers. But many of their leaders are either in sympathy with the Communist Party or actually participating as communist front. I am not about to talk to any one of them.

[Tan] Meantime, President Marcos reiterated that the government's policy of maximum tolerance in demonstrations and rallies will be maintained. However, perpetrators of violence will be identified and arrested. At the same time, Mr Marcos observed that the purpose of current demonstrations is actually to destroy restraint provided for by law. Additionally, the president questioned Butz Aquino's presence in the student demonstrations. [end recording]

REPORT ON 13 JUL MENDIOLA DEMONSTRATION

HK140032 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Thousands of students converged yesterday [13 July] on Claro M. Recto Avenue and Legarda Street, seeking to cross Mendiola Bridge and move on to Malacanang. The law enforcers however stood their ground and kept the students at bay. After rallies and speeches that lasted about 2 hours, the students dispersed. The students were asking for a roll-back in tuition fees, a roll-back in gasoline prices, and removal of the decreemaking power of the president. (Manny Villegas), who covered the demonstration, has filed this report:

[Begin recording] The demonstrators reached the corner of Claro M. Recto Avenue and Legarda at about 1600. Upon reaching the intersection, the organizers approached the police line and asked Western Police District chief Narciso Cabrera to allow them to occupy one half of the Mendiola Bridge. The authorities stood their ground. For the next hour, rally organizers continued their negotiations with the law enforcers who, in accordance with the policy maximum tolerance, allowed them to stay in the intersection. At one point they acceded, pulling back 5 feet toward Mendiola. The demonstrators surged forward, stayed in the area for another hour, and then began dispersing as night fell. No untoward incident was reported. [end recording]

MARCOS CONFIDENT ON IMF STANDBY CREDIT ISSUE

HK150045 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The Philippines is confident that it is just a matter of time before the country's request for \$630 million standby credit is approved. President Marcos said the government is negotiating with the IMF. He told a news conference today that a new IMF team is in town going over the whole range of statistics needed to complete the study on Philippine development requirements. The president said that he foresees no further delay in the negotiations for the standby credit. However, he stressed that we are not just going to depend on what happened at the IMF.

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